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****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY ANNIVERSARY

The Party Grows and Progresses in the Course of the Struggle Against the Bourgeoisie

- Commemorating the 55th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party

by

Chi Yen (纪岩)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1976)

Under the excellent situation with the people of the whole country winning a great victory in the struggle to deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party is ushered in. The 55 years of the Chinese Communist Party are 55 years of combat and victory, 55 years in which our Party has fearlessly forged ahead amidst the storms of class struggle and continually grown and progressed.

The great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party nurtured and led by the great leader Chairman Mao has continually grown and progressed, consolidated itself and matured in the course of the struggle between the two lines as well as the protracted struggle against enemies at home and abroad. During the period of the new democratic revolution, Chairman Mao led our Party and the people of the whole country to smash one after another the so-called "Left" and Right-opportunist lines of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Chü Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-t'ao and others. After a fighting course of 28 years, we finally toppled the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism weighing down the Chinese people, and founded the socialist new China under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Following the deepening of the socialist revolution after nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao put forward the theory of continuing

the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, mapped out for our Party the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, and at the same time personally led the proletariat and the people of the whole country to smash the anti-Party alliance of Kao Kang and Jao Shao-shih, vanquish P'eng Te-huai's anti-Party clique and destroy the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which is being conducted in depth is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution and also a great struggle to combat and prevent revisionism. Through this struggle, all Party members and the broad masses of revolutionary people will surely be able to further raise their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

"The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle." The struggle of opposites is the basic motive force for the development of things. Without struggle, there is no progress, no world, and nothing at all. This also applies to the Communist Party. The Communist Party is the vanguard of the proletariat, and it owes its existence to the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Our Party was born in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and it has grown and progressed in the course of this struggle. Class struggle is the basic motive force for the continuous growth, progress and advance of our Party.

To actively unfold inner-Party struggle, deal blows to and eliminate bourgeois factions within the Party, vanquish and overcome bourgeois influence inside the Party is the basic guarantee for the preservation of the Party's Marxist-Leninist character and the realization of the Party's line and program. It is also the indispensable prerequisite for the growth and progress of the proletarian political party. Engels said: "Apparently, any workers' political party of big nations can develop itself only through internal struggle--this is in conformity with the general dialectical law of development." ("Letter to Edward Bernstein," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXXV, p. 370) Only by actively launching inner-Party struggle can we adhere to the Marxist line, ideologically and organizationally maintain the Party's progressiveness and purity, and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the realization of the great communist cause.

Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the international communist movement and of the two-line struggle inside our Party, further analyzed the question of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, and put forward the brilliant and wise assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party." In 1964, Chairman Mao thus pointed out in an instruction on the socialist education movement: "The bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." Chairman Mao also pointed out: "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgoeis elements sucking the blood of the workers." "These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution." In the struggle to beat back the

Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao further pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

This clearly and correctly tells us that the main target of the socialist revolution is those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. This series of important instructions by Chairman Mao have developed Marxism-Leninism, sharply revealed the characteristics and law governing class struggle in the historical period of socialism, and further pointed out for us the orientation of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, they also show that the inner-Party struggle in the socialist period has a new and greater significance.

Under the historical condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie finds concentrated expression in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie within the Party. If it is said that before the exercise of political power by the proletariat, the two-line struggle within the Party was determined by class struggle in society at large and was a reflection of this struggle inside the Party, then after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, following the deepening of the socialist revolution, class struggle in society invariably would be closely linked with the practice of capitalist restoration by the bourgeoisie within the Party.

As the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers metaphorically said: "When the capitalist-roaders within the Party bawl on the stage, the counter-revolutionaries dance off the stage; when the capitalist-roaders within the Party sneeze, the counter-revoutionaries catch cold." The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square has profoundly illustrated this point. Today, the capitalist-roaders within the Party have become the force at the core of the whole bourgeoisie and the main danger of the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and capitalist restoration. Therefore, the grasping of the struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party in socialist society means grasping the key of class struggle.

The existence of the bourgeoisie within the Party is an objective fact determined by the objective law of class struggle, and is independent of man's will. With his penetrating Marxist insight and the vigor of a great proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao has revealed this fact, mapped out general and specific policies for waging struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party as well as ways to defeat it, and mobilized and relied on the broad masses of revolutionary people to persistently wage struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party. This shows that our Party has the determination, confidence and ability to defeat the bourgeoisie within the Party, and hence to completely vanquish the bourgeoisie as a whole and wage struggle for the realization of the great ideal of communism. This not only has not impaired in any way our Party's prestige, but has, on the contrary, shown that our Party is great, glorious and correct. If we opportunely and resolutely expose the bourgeoisie within the Paty and wage a

life-and-death struggle against them, we surely can purify our revolutionary ranks and increase our fighting power.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The character of the Party is determined by the Party's ideological and political line, is guaranteed by the Party's organizational line and is embodied by the Party's program. Whether or not the existence of the bourgeoisie within the Party would affect the character of the Party depends on whether it has affected and changed the Party's line and program. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our great leader Chairman Mao and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party perseveres in launching the struggle between the two lines, incessantly overcoming interference from the so-called "Left" and Right-opportunist lines and weeding out the bourgeoisie within the Party, thus insuring the dominance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the Party and that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is taken as our Party's guide, and thereby maintaining the Party's character as the vanguard of the proletariat. Conversely, if we refuse to admit the existence of the bourgeoisie within the Party, fail to soberly see the danger of the capitalist-roaders and do not mobilize the masses to wage struggle against them, they would usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, change the Party's line and program, and change the character and look of the Party and state.

This has been so in the Soviet Union. The Party setup by Lenin has been altered by the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique into a revisionist, fascist Party, and the socialist state has degenerated into a new type of social-imperialist country under the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. In our country, if the conspiracy of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing could be fulfilled, our Party and the state would change color, and the tragedy of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union would repeat in China.

The struggle between the two lines within the Party determines the character of the Party and the destiny of the state. All opportunists and Party persons in power taking the capitalist road make every effort to cover up and obliterate struggles of this kind and distort the truth of such struggles to hoodwink and benumb the revolutionary people so that they can rabidly attack the proletariat and the revolutionary people.

Liu Shao-ch'i outwardly publicized the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of inner-Party peace," but secretly mustered his gang of renegades and sworn confederates to frenziedly push the revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in China.

Lin Piao preached that "when two struggle against each other, they are enemies; when they are in harmony, they are friends." He vilified inner-Party struggle of deliberately "hunting for targets of struggle" and "going to the extreme in struggle." But in the meantime, he schemed in camera for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in a vain attempt to overthrow the proletariat.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" to negate class struggle, and nonsensically said: "How can class struggle be mentioned every day?" But in the meantime, he vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, formulated a program and prepared public opinion for an organized and planned rabid attack on the Party, and directed the spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao.

From their almost identical counter-revolutionary performances, we can clearly see that their calumnious statements negating class struggle and their preachings on the "theory of inner-Party peace" are nothing but a smokescreen to cover up the bourgeoisie's attack on the proletariat, and are crafty tactics and means employed by the bourgeoisie against the proeltariat. The revolutionary people must see through the enemy's conspiracies and keep a cool head as well as high vigilance at all times.

Chairman Mao recently ponted out: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?" Whether or not we have the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide and dare to wage uncompromising struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party is a question of whether or not we can persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and incessantly forge ahead. Every Communist Party member must insist on taking class struggle as the key link, adhere firmly to the philosophy of struggle, and seek progress and happiness by means of struggle. The state of mind to be afraid of struggle and to find struggle annoying out of the fear that the storms of revolutionary struggle might upset one's ease and comfort signals the waning of revolutionary will and is very dangerous.

Lenin aptly said: "There is no need to be so afraid of struggle, because while struggle may enrage some people, it can purify the air and accurately and openly define relations--to define which of the differences of opinion are primary and which are secondary, who are the ones that truly take a different road and who are Party comrades with differences of opinion on minor points." ("Letter to A.Y. Yakupova," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXIV, p. 39) All Party members, particularly leading cadres of the Party at all levels, must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the series of important instructions issued by Chairman Mao during the great cultural revolution and especially since the beginning of the counter-attack against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and boldly march on the forefront of the struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party. At present, we must take a firm and clearcut stand, march in the van of the struggle to deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and lead the broad masses of revolutionary people to victoriously carry this great struggle through to the end.

In 1971, when the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was exposed, Chairman Mao admonished the whole Party and the people of the whole country: "We have been singing the Internationale for fifty years, and there have been ten occasions on which someone in our Party worked for a split. As I see it, another ten, twenty or thirty such occasions may rise. Don't you believe this? Well, if you don't, I do anyway."

The bourgeoisie within the Party is the main target of the revolution in the historical period of socialism. The historical phenomenon that the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road and will be there for a long time to come is determined by the objective law of class struggle. Our struggle against the capitalist-roaders also is bound to repeat itself for a long time to come. The victory of one struggle between the two lines does not mean the end of the two-line struggle. The collapse of individual representatives of the bourgeoisie is by no means equivalent to the ultimate doom of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, every Party member comrade must embrace the thought of protracted struggle and be prepared to wage ten, twenty or thirty more struggles against the bourgeoisie within the Party. We are convinced that the nascent is bound to defeat the moribund and the revolutionaries are bound to defeat the reactionaries. This is the general trend of historical development. No matter how tortuous the road of the revolution is, "the doom of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." "The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." This revolutionary and militant oath in the Communist Manifesto with a spirit so vigorous that it affects even the mountains and the rivers will forever inspire us to victoriously forge ahead in the struggle against the bourgeoisie.

* * *

CAPITALIST-ROADERS

Capitalist-Roaders Are Even More Ferocious Than Capitalists

by

the mass criticism group of Kirin University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 20, 1976)

Chairman Mao recently emphatically pointed out, "You are making the socialist revolution and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roader is still on the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's important instruction has highly summed up the characteristics of changes in class relations and class struggle in the socialist period and pointed out the orientation of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A review of the struggle waged by us against Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing since the great cultural revolution enables us to profoundly realize that capitalist-roaders are the main force in the practice of capitalist restoration. They are even more ferocious than the capitalists.

(I)

In our socialist couuntry under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party is the ruling Party. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, capitalist-roaders in power who sneaked into the Party, all had wielded great power in the Party and the state for a time. They usurped the name of the Party, abused their authority and pushed a revisionist line. When the great cultural revolution was about to start, Liu Shao-ch'i supported P'eng Chen who cast forth the reactionary "February Outline" to oppose the great proletarian cultural revolution. After a great victory was won in the great cultural revolution, Lin Piao cast forth the reactionary program of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has again dished out the revisionist program of "taking three directives as the key link" in opposition to Chairman Mao's instruction of taking class struggle as the key link to tamper with the Party's basic line, in a vain attempt to push a revisionist line antagonistic to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and change the nature of the Party and the state.

Capitalist-roaders can also make use of the powers in their hands to recruit deserters and turncoats, organize a bourgeois headquarters and push the revisionist organizational line to serve their political line for restoration and regression. Liu Shao-ch'i brought together a handful of renegades and sworn confederates to form a bourgeois headquarters. Lin Piao put together the big and small counter-revolutionary fleets in preparation for seizing the leading body and power. Teng Hsiao-p'ing was the No. 2 in Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters. Soon after he resumed

work, he made use of his functions and powers to organize the "home-going contingent" and to vigorously carry out restoration activities in an organized and planned way.

A fortress can be most easily captured from within. The capitalist-roaders occupy "leading" posts and bear the label of "Communist Party members." With their usurped functions and powers, they can convene meetings, arrange work and forcibly push a revisionist line from the upper level to the lower level. Some departments and units under their control have become impregnable and waterproof independent kingdoms. Consequently, they are more ferocious than the bourgeoisie outside the Party in the practice of capitalist restoration. They are the commanders of all the social forces and social groups which oppose socialist revolution and socialist construction and carry out a test of strength with the proletariat.

Capitalist-roaders can also make use of the powers in their hands to create counter-revolutionary public opinion and beat the gongs to clear the way for pushing the revisionist line. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao had both desperately grasped the superstructure, vigorously publicized the contrabands of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and opposed the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the various spheres of the superstructure. Teng Hsiao-p'ing also "contended for the ideological battlefield" with the proletariat and created public opinion in preparation for reversing verdicts and restoration. As soon as he resumed work, he instructed the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in educational and scientific and technical circles to write letters making false accusations, deliver speeches, draft the "outline report," spread absurd arguments and fabricate counter-revolutionary political rumors. The monsters and freaks would shout below whatever tune Teng Hsiao-p'ing sang above. Under the management of Teng's Rumor Company, from the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up around last summer to the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party took counter-revolutionary public opinion as a weapon to unleash frantic attacks against the proletariat. Teng Hsiao-p'ing thus became the spiritual prop and backstage boss of the entire bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao points out, "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." The revisionist line pushed by capitalist-roaders has representatives above and a social base below. With programs, theories, organization and plans, they attack the proletariat. They can change the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a tool for exercising dictatorship over the proletariat.

(II)

Capitalist-roaders are representatives of the decadent capitalist relations of production. After the basic completion of socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and in particular, after the anti-Rightist struggle in 1957, the bourgeoisie outside the Party

have been deprived of their rights economically and discredited by criticism politically, and have lost their ability to "take command in battles." Thus, the capitalist-roaders in power in the Party have become representatives of the capitalist relations of production and the main target of socialist revolution.

Bourgeois rights provide the important economic base for breeding capitalist-roaders as well as the important conditions for the new and old bourgeoisie to survive and usurp power for restoration. Chairman Mao points out, "Lenin spoke of building a bourgeois state without capitalists to safeguard bourgeois rights. We ourselves have built just such a state, not much different from the old society: there are ranks and grades, eight grades of wages, distribution according to work and exchange of equal values." As determined by the nature of socialist society, the existence of bourgeois rights is inevitable and "can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The capitalist-roaders regard bourgeois rights as the source for enjoying peace and stability both spiritually and physically and use power to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights. In the matter of system of ownership, the capitalist-roaders make use of their usurped leadership to change the nature of the enterprise in a vigorous attempt to make the socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership unwarranted of its name and in essence turn them into the capitalist system of ownership controlled by capitalist-roaders. In human inter-relations, the capitalist-roaders don the cloak of "high level" or "leadership" to oppress and rule the workers and peasants and turn the comradely relationship based on equality into a sharply antagonistic relationship of the class oppressor and the oppressed, the exploiter and the exploited. In the field of distribution, the capitalist-roaders make use of their functions and powers to seek self-interest and prerogatives. They put up the signboard of distribution to each according to his work, and intensify and extend bourgeois rights in the sphere of distribution. Relying on the power in their hands, the capitalist-roaders gain enormous profit out of no capital investment at all and become upstarts. They covetously attempt to snatch for themselves everything owned by the whole people and seize the fruits of production of the working people without compensation. These people try their utmost to oppose socialist revolution and protect their vested interests. They have good houses, motor cars, high salaries and in addition attendants. They are even more ferocious than the capitalists.

Chairman Mao points out, "After the democratic revolution, the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants did not stand still, they want revolution. On the other hand, a number of Party members do not want to go forward; some have moved backward and opposed the revolution. Why? Because they have become high officials and want to protect the interests of the high officials." Chairman Mao has pointed out here the economic position and political attitude of the capitalist-roaders and the dialectical relations between the two.

Politically, the capitalist-roaders frantically push the revisionist line and oppose socialist revolution. Economically, they vigorously intensify and extend bourgeois rights, and sabotage and disintegrate the socialist

relations of production. Politics is a concentrated expression of economics. The political views of the capitalist-roaders who are opposed to the socialist revolution are rooted in their economic position.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing mortally fears the restriction of bourgeois rights and implacably hates the socialist new things. He has preposterously pointed out, "There must also be a material base for the restriction of bourgeois rights. Otherwise, how can they be restricted?" He is even so sensitive as not to permit any reference to the phrase "the restriction of bourgeois rights." He wantonly attacks the new things emerging from the great cultural revolution in a vain attempt to restore again those bourgeois rights which have already been abolished, extend again the narrowing bourgeois rights, restore the capitalist relations of production and change the socialist system.

(III)

Capitalist-roaders are bourgeois representatives who have sneaked into the organ of the dictatorship of the proletariat and are highly deceitful. They occupy certain leading posts in the Party and hold the reins of power in their hands. They usurp the name of the Party and adopt double-dealing tactics to carry out restoration activities. Normally, they hide in the Party and "stealthily carry out bourgeois work" ("What Is To Be Done in the Future?" Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXI, p. 91) and use the method of peaceful evolution to corrupt and disintegrate the Party so as to change the nature of certain parts of the Party. Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i ganged up with Teng Hsiao-p'ing to push a revisionist line in this way. However, under certain conditions, they can also make use of the reactionary strength which they have accumulated in normal times to stage an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, just as what Lin Piao had planned to do in his counter-revolutionary "Outline of Project '571'." The counter-revolutionary political incident which broke out at T'ienanmen Square not long ago has once again brought to our attention that capitalist-roaders are bound to make alternate use of counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics, and under certain conditions they will incite and plan counter-revolutionary riots so as to restore capitalism. We must fully recognize that capitalist-roaders constitute the main danger of the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and must seriously sum up the precious experience of struggle against capitalist-roaders, firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle, thoroughly unfold revolutionary mass criticism and wage a protracted struggle against capitalist-roaders.

Whether or not one can distinguish, hate, criticize and struggle against capitalist-roaders is an important mark for measuring whether a revolutionary comrade has a high or low awareness of the line, and is also the basic content for steeling the Party spirit of every Communist Party member. We must, in the struggle against capitalist-roaders, purify and develop the Party organization and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Taking the socialist road conforms to the basic interests of the revolutionary people who account for more than 95 percent of the total

population. They "don't like big shots oppressing them. That's why they want revolution." But a handful of capitalist-roaders in power practice revisionism and reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution. This does not have the approval of the majority of people. The hearts of the people, the Party and Party members want to continue the revolution and are opposed to restoration and regression. From now on, no matter how complicated the struggle is and how tortuous the road, there is no doubt that the capitalist-roaders will be defeated and the proletarian revolutionaries are bound to triumph. Let us march forward with big strides along the revolutionary road charted by Chairman Mao against the storm of the two-line struggle and class struggle toward the great goal of communism!

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The Working Class Must Occupy the Educational Battlefront

by

the Worker Propaganda Team stationed at the Philosophy Department of Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 19, 1976)

Filled with the joy of victory, we have ushered in the 10th anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This decade is a decade of struggle waged by the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and a decade of the triumphant advance of the proletarian revolutionary cause. As members of the worker propaganda team fighting on the forefront of the educational revolution, we are incomparably proud. The practice of struggles shows that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" and must seize back that part of power usurped by the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, including leadership on the cultural and educational battlefront. It will not do not to carry out the great cultural revolution, and it willl not do for the working class not to occupy the superstructure.

Beginning on July 27, 1968, thousands upon thousands of worker propaganda team members, acting upon Chairman Mao's directive, "The working class must exercise leadership in everything," moved imposingly into the school. This revolutionary action was hailed by the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, but a handful of class enemies and unreformed bourgeois intellectuals were panic-stricken. They tried by every means to prevent us from moving into the school. At that time, certain people of Peking University jumped out to have a test of strength with us. With the support of the great leader Chairman Mao and millions of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers, our courage increased a hundredfold and we were fearless. Closely united with the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, we resolutely smashed the challenge of the bourgeoisie, and won victory in the first round.

After we moved into the philosophy department of Peking University, in order to fight better, we made a penetrating investigation and study of the history and present state of this department. We noted that before the great cultural revolution, under the pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, the students of philosophy did not study the actual problems of the Chinese revolution and did not take part in the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie. Corrupted by the bourgeoisie, some children of workers "preserved their indigenous habits in the first year, acquired foreign habits in the second year and refused to recognize their parents in the third year." Some adopted as their motto Confucius' saying, "Perfect is the virtue which is according to the Constant Mean!" Some even followed the anti-Party and anti-socialist road.

The facts of stunning class struggle showed that the old school dominated by the revisionist line and controlled by bourgeois intellectuals was a ground for training successors to the bourgeoisie. Rather than say that the descendants of the workers and peasants were educated in such a school, it would be more appropriate to say that they were enslaved by the bourgeoisie. Could we afford not to transform such a university? The great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue," spelled out what was in our minds. We came further to realize that the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao was absolutely necessary and most timely. We resolved not to fail the expectations of Chairman Mao and that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought should be used to transform such a position as the school.

The bourgeoisie is never willing to pull out from its "hereditary territory." The course of educational revolution is at all times fraught with a heated struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. As soon as our worker propaganda team moved into the philosophy department, some people openly challenged us saying, "The department of philosophy is to deal with theory, and the 'uneducated' have no means to lead it." In 1972, other people jumped out saying, "One day we will stage a comeback." The rabid attack of the bourgeoisie made us see clearly the protracted nature of class struggle in the historical period of socialism and the arduousness of the occupation of the superstructure by the working class. We further realized that "the fundamental question of revolution is political power, and without clarifying this point, it is not possible to talk about consciously taking part in revolution, much less leading the revolution." ("On Two Regimes," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 19) Under the leadership of the Party committee of the school, we persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, closely relied upon those activists in the school who wanted to carry the educational revolution through to the end, united over 95 percent of the masses and unfolded the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie. This enabled the educational revolution to triumphantly advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the three months of July, August and September last year, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and vilified and attacked the educational revolution. The situation looked that the city would crumble under the weight of dark clouds. When this gust of evil wind blew into the philosophy department, our worker propaganda team immediately perceived that this was another attack launched by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. In the struggle to beat back this sinister wind, we firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle." We discussed at length the excellent situation of the educational revolution and took the lead in criticizing the absurd arguments. We said that no matter who the speaker was, so long as his words were not in keeping with Mao Tsetung's thought, we would resist, criticize and fight against them. Under the leadership of the Party committee, we led the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students in resisting the Right-deviation wind

to reverse verdicts, unswervingly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and continuously deepening the educational revolution.

At present, a great victory has been scored in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The ten years long combat course of the great cultural revolution fully shows that the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front is not isolated but is an important component of class struggle as a whole in society. Without struggle, there is no progress; without struggle, there is no victory. For the sake of safeguarding the great fruits of the great cultural revolution and turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our working class must forever occupy the school and wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party through to the end.

* * *

Central China Middle School Carries Forward Revolution in Education

(NCNA-English Changsha, July 7, 1976)

the 20,000-people shihpantan people's commune in hanshou county of hunan province, central china, has selected from among its middle school graduates most of its cadres at brigade and team levels, as well as lecturers of its evening political schools, members of amateur theatrical propaganda teams, teachers of brigade-run schools, barefoot doctors, operators of farm machinery and agro-technicians.

the shihpantan middle school is noted throughout the province for its earnest, successful work in carrying out chairman mao's policy of education serving proletarian politics and being combined with productive labour. since it was set up in 1968, it has taken a series of measures to revolutionize education. dominated by the revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, chinese schools were generally out off from proletarian politics, productive labour and the labouring masses.

apart from full-time classes, the shihpantan middle school at times runs short-term training courses at the request of the commune.

while attending basic courses, the students are divided into different classes to study farm machinery, agronomy, agro-mathematics, plant protection, and revolutionary art and literature. this enables the students to have both general and specialized knowledge.

new teaching materials have been compiled, including those of the current rural policies of the chinese communist party.

classroom teaching is combined with the three great revolutionary movements in society at large, namely, class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments. the students are supposed to learn not only book knowledge, but also practical skills in production. by learning through doing, they are expected to constantly enhance their ability to analyze and solve practical problems.

to achieve this purpose, the school runs a number of small workshops and farms where the students put what they learn in class into practice through actual work and scientific experiment. over the past few years, the students have repaired a total of 8,000 pieces of

farm machinery for the commune and its sub-divisions. in the same period, they have conducted 43 scientific experiments on their farms, including those on the growth of cotton, tea, and of grain and oil bearing crops. the school has in the process become a provider of technical data and seeds of improved varieties for the commune.

the school has instituted what is known as the "open-door schooling" system. it now has 25 part-time teachers, who are peasants, cadres and agro-technicians with abundant experience in forestry and in growing rice and tea. the students, led by their teachers, often go to factories and villages in and outside the commune to have on-the-spot lectures or make investigations.

last year, a group of students of the agronomy class were sent to work and live in the native village of li kuang-ching in taoyuan county. during their half-year stay there, they learned from this provincial labour hero his fine qualities as a revolutionary and his experience in increasing farm output. the students farmed an experimental plot adjacent to that of li kuang-ching's. upon returning home, they reaped a big crop of early rice on their plot -- 8.47 tons per hectare, only 0.83 tons less than li kuang-ching got from his.

meanwhile, another group of students of the same class worked with tang chun-ken, a nationally-renowned cotton grower, in his home village in anhsiang county. they did just as well. they got a cotton harvest of 1.95 tons per hectare from their experimental plot.

"open-door examination" is another new system adopted by the school. when students of the farm machinery class were examined in their knowledge about diesel engines, a diesel engine operator was invited to invigilate. he asked the students to explain the function of some main parts, operate the machine and try to deal with some minor troubles in the process. instead of giving marks, he wrote a comment for each student in which he evaluated his or her work, pointed out the weak points and suggested improvements.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

China's Educated Youth Settle in Border Regions in Their Millions

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

china's educated youth have gone in their millions to settle down in the countryside in the border regions, playing an important role in the socialist revolution and construction there, since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

the campaign of educated young people settling in rural areas surged up in a high tide in 1968, when chairman mao issued the great call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." increasing numbers have volunteered to serve as new socialist peasants in the border areas since the beginning of last year with the start of the nation-wide movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in line with chairman mao's teaching. through such study, many young people have come to realize that their movement to settle down in the countryside and integrate with the workers and peasants is of far-reaching significance for restricting bourgeois right and narrowing the gap between worker and peasant, between town and country and between mental and manual labour, that it is highly important for deepening the socialist revolution and opposing and preventing revisionism.

already 1.36 million educated young people from peking, shanghai and tientsin municipalities and from heilungkiang and other provinces have settled down in the countryside of this northeastern province since the start of the cultural revolution, while 230,000 from the three municipalities and other cities have gone to the inner mongolian autonomous region. since 1969, 800,000 educated youth have settled down in yunnan province inhabited by many minority nationalities, 300,000 of whom are from peking, shanghai and szechwan province.

the party committees of these border provinces and autonomous regions have paid great attention to the re-education, training and well-being of these young people. special groups have been set up and local cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen with high political consciousness and rich experience in production appointed to take care of them. some localities have paid particular attention to their spare-time study in political and technical subjects. the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has set up, since 1974, more than 700 spare-time schools for the educated youth in rural people's communes and study groups in production teams.

the curricula, with marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works as the principal course of study, also include such technical courses as agronomy, farm machinery, medicine and health work in the rural areas. "the frontier rural areas are a revolutionary crucible and the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen are our best teachers. they have helped us to remould our thinking and enhance our abilities." this is the consensus of opinion of the educated youth.

today, these young people have become a strong contingent in building the border rural areas. many of them are serving as school teachers, instructors of theoretical study classes, barefoot doctors, tractor drivers or agro-technicians. in heilungkiang province alone, there are some 300,000 such young instructors. in addition, 15,000 others have joined scientific research groups and another 7,000 have become agricultural mechanics.

"we have acquired our knowledge from the people and will devote it to the cause of socialist construction in the border regions," these educated youth pledge with determination. sung sheng-chin, an agricultural college graduate from a poor peasant family in honan province, now works in an orchard in the tibet autonomous region. the orchard introduced more than 1,000 apple trees, from the hinterland a few years ago, but many of them were not growing well because of their not being acclimatized to the weather conditions on the plateau. in collaboration with tibetan workers, he carefully studied the laws governing the growth of these trees and finally succeeded, through grafting, in evolving a new variety which is resistant to both drought and cold and whose fruits are noted for their good taste, high sugar content and even shape. now, there are over 24,000 apple trees in this orchard, which has expanded 30 times what it had been before. more than 250 tons of fruits were plucked last year. thanks to the help of sung sheng-chin, eight young tibetan workers have become experienced pomiculturists. he has also helped train 50 other tibetan fruit growers through two training classes.

STUDY OF THEORY

Wuhsi Reelers Persist in Studying Revolutionary Theory

(NCNA-English Nanking, July 8, 1976)

a filature in wuhsi county on the southern bank of the yangtze river has attained spectacular successes in the seven years since it was founded. this is attributed to the workers' persistence in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism.

visiting workers and cadres from other factories say that "coming to this factory is like walking into a school of mao tsetung thought."

many veteran workers who were illiterate in the old society are now reading marxist-leninist works including chairman mao's. young workers, who make up half the work force there, have gone through the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" and other important marxist-leninist writings and some have read marx's "capital". the theoretical contingent now takes up one-fifth of the total number of workers in the filature.

a 50 year-old reeler liu yin-hsiu, a former child-labourer, used to say that chairman mao and the chinese communist party brought her emancipation. and she would be doing her part for the revolution as long as she worked well at her machine. after the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and the movement to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat she realized that if she stuck to that view, she would be substituting production for working class political consciousness and neglecting her part in the historic mission of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. she now recognizes that her previous thinking showed she had not yet freed herself from the thinking of a small-scale producer. she has thrown herself into theoretical study to raise her awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

to acquire a deeper understanding of the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie she diligently studied engel's "karl marx", to get a fuller understanding of capitalist exploitation. she is now clear that the working class brought about the economic emancipation of the labouring people after liberation by taking over the means of production from the capitalists, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, and returning it to the entire labouring people, since when the workers have had a happy life. liu yin-hsiu sees the importance of consolidating the public ownership of the means of production and that to do this, the working class must continuously criticize the bourgeoisie and its corrupt ideology, criticize revisionism and bourgeois right

and enforce dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. she said: "being a good reeler is not enough. i must first become a digger, rooting out the bourgeoisie."

liu yin-hsiu is a group leader in her workshop. she has organised the workers in her group to study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. as a result of her meticulous work among them, her group has become one of the advanced groups in the filature noted for its unity and for doing well in grasping revolution and promoting production.

in the last few years, this veteran worker who formerly never uttered a word at meetings, has delivered a hundred reports on political studies to tens of thousands of cadres, workers, teachers and students. during the current anti-right deviationist struggle she spoke at several meetings criticizing teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and his revisionist line.

political study has made the workers at this filature more aware of any revisionist influence and how to reject it of their own accord. with production going up at the end of 1974, certain cadres of this filature decided to issue bonuses. but the offer was rejected by the workers. they said: "we reel silk for the revolution and we don't want 'material incentives' or any other revisionist trash."

in 1975, after chairman mao's directive on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was made known, the workers studied lenin's "a great beginning". they realized that different societies have different means of organizing labour. under serfdom social productive labour was forced through the club, and under capitalism, it was forced through hunger. in communist society, social labour, including organized labour in the early stage of socialism, is maintained through the political conciousness of the workers themselves who are now masters of their country. the workers said: "the material incentives used by liu shao-chi, lin piao and their like, is a product of hired labour and the same as maintaining order by clubs and hunger."

formerly 20 filature machines in a row used one starting gear and the machines all turned at the same speed. however, 20 reelers normally work at different speeds. some being quicker or more adept, want to operate faster. during their theoretical studies, many reelers demanded to do more for socialist construction. maintenance worker yu ah-pao put forward a proposal to instal a gear box on each of the vertical machines. his proposal won support from the party branch in the filature. after scores of experiments they succeeded in producing the gear boxes themselves.

in this filature, relations between the leadership and the masses are excellent. the leaders rely on the masses and the workers are conscientious in acting as masters of the factory. the party organization has for many years persisted in the practice of asking the workers for criticism in order to rectify their style of work and every half year a criticism session is held for this purpose. the workers also supervise the leadership. workers take part in management at various levels. the leading members always study, work and live among the workers, each working an average of 100 days per year.

production in this filature is developing by leaps and bounds. raw silk production last year was 12 times that of the first year, and the quality of its products is ranked the top among all filatures in the country.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Rapid Growth of Mass Scientific Experiments in Northeast China County

(NCNA-English Harbin, July 8, 1976)

huanan county in northeast china's heilungkiang province has set up a four-level scientific research network involving over 7,900 people with poor and lower-middle peasants as the backbone force. the network has helped carry out many items of scientific research in plant protection, seed improvement, soil and fertilizer, plant cultivation, meteorology and farm machines and tools.

the county has also established institutes in farming, farm machines, animal husbandry and aquatic products. scientific workers of these institutes often go to the countryside to join the peasants in carrying out experiments in these fields.

in the more than 600 scientific results of the past few years were items on microbiological insecticides, biological prevention and elimination of pests, dispersal of clouds to prevent hailstorms by artificial means, artificial rain and prevention of frost using smoke cover, and cultivation of a well-known chinese herb.

since the founding of new china, the labouring people have had the chance to take part in scientific experiments for the first time. during the 1950's, a veteran peasant chin shan-pu found a soya plant with unusual pointed leaves, many branches and pods in a plot sown to soya. he carefully nursed the plant and after four years' experimentation, succeeded in developing from it an improved strain of soya.

praised for his work as an agro-scientist, he was invited to become a researcher at china's academy of sciences.

with the cultural revolution and the mass criticism of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, more peasants are taking part in scientific experiments.

li tsai, a production team leader, led his scientific group in doing scientific research on soil analysis, seed strains and ploughing systems. a new strain of soya with fine quality and high output which he developed with new farming method has shown an output rise every year over the past seven years. yields from this new strain increased from 1.5 tons per hectare to 3 tons. the concerned departments of the county summed up and popularized their experience. he is now kept busy giving lectures and passing on their experience.

mass scientific experiments have helped promote the county's agriculture. per-hectare grain yield in the county in 1975 was 43 percent more than that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started.

the state has paid great attention to the mass scientific experiments. in addition to two reading rooms on scientific materials established at the county seat, scientific reference rooms of this kind have been set up in every commune. the county revolutionary committee also runs study classes of various kinds to exchange and popularize outstanding experiences to raise scientists' technique. a professional scientific film team frequently hold film shows for the professional and amateur scientists.

PURCHASE & SUPPLY CCOPERATIVES

Purchase and Supply Coop Serves Peasants Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Sian, July 7, 1976)

daily necessities and farm tools are being carried to the fields on shoulder-poles or by push carts by assistants of the kuanti people's commune purchase and supply cooperative to meet the needs in the present summer busy farming season.

this is part of the service offered by this cooperative in weinan county in the northwest china province of shensi which has been described by the local people as "a coop for us peasants". the shop assistants' outstanding service exemplifies the new look which china's rural trading establishments have taken on since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the kuanti cooperative serves 30,000 people in the commune of 21 production brigades and 220 teams. it has six departments each specializing in daily necessities, farm tools and other means of production, side-line products and medicine and three retail shops. its business turnover has shown a constant increase as production continuously develops and the peasants' living standards steadily rise.

having criticized the bourgeois notion of "putting profit in command", the assistants are conscientiously implementing chairman mao's teaching "serve the people wholeheartedly" by better serving the needs of farm production, joining the peasants in productive labour and everyday life, and maintaining close ties with them.

early one summer, the commune's 400 hectares of cotton were seriously hit by three hailstorms in succession. on hearing that careful management and additional manuring could still bring about a good harvest, 49 assistants worked round the clock in the teeth of heavy rain to rush 72 tons of chemical fertilizer from other places to the stricken teams in good time. that autumn the commune's cotton harvest turned out to be bigger than in the previous year. "the shop assistants share the credit for it", said the peasants.

with the increased use of farm machines in production, the demand for spare parts has risen steadily. the assistants often go to the production teams to take notes of the model numbers of the machines and the parts that are apt to wear out so as to be prepared to supply them properly and in good time.

to prepare appropriate amounts of cotton seed, some assistants have joined in experiments on the rate of germination. they have extended their service beyond their regular duties in other ways as well, repairing more than 2,000 farm tools last year and saving the production teams much trouble, time and money.

in the course of this kind of wholehearted service they have forged a profound friendship with the local peasants. to support their work, the peasants often make proposals and lend a hand when the cooperative is busy. "it's our duty to help run our own coop well," the peasants say.

SOYABEAN

Northeast China Peasant Expert in Soyabean Crop

(NCNA-English Harbin, July 8, 1976)

tsang chiu-hsun, a peasant of northeast china's heilungkiang province who, orphaned at the age of six, was at 12 a pig tender for a landlord in the old society, is now a recognized expert in growing soyabean thanks to the kind attention of the chinese communist party. he has many times explained his work and experience at country-wide meetings such as the national learn-from-tachai conference which was held last autumn.

the heilungkiang provincial people's publishing house recently compiled his and his fellow peasants' experiences in a book entitled "how to grow soyabeans".

tsang's production brigade is known for the fine strain of soyabeans it has developed and is an advanced soyabean grower of the province.

over the last 20 years the brigade has increased its per hectare yield 3.5-fold with the help of tsang chiu-hsun.

the local per hectare soyabean yield was 0.75 tons in the early post liberation days. to produce more soyabeans for china's socialist construction, the local party branch proposed carrying out scientific research on soyabean cultivation. tsang chiu-hsun was delighted at the suggestion and volunteered to take up the task. the party branch provided him with an experimental plot of one-fifth of a hectare and some reference books. from then on he worked in the fields every day and studied the books every night, constantly summing up his attempts to get high yield crops.

people frequently saw tsang chiu-hsun crouching in the fields, looking over his soyabean plants. once, he transplanted 11 soyabean plants which were sturdier and taller than any others into his experimental plot. he nursed these plants carefully, protecting them from extremes of weather of all kinds. when the plants were in the flowering stage he gave them supplementary pollination. the 11 soyabean plants bore plentiful pods, all with fat kernels. they provided the brigade with the first of a high-yield strain. next year, he sowed his experimental plot with the seeds of 5 plants selected from the original 11. in three years the brigade had developed a good strain of soyabeans which eventually gave double the yield of any other local varieties.

now tsang began to do experiments with fertilizer application. once, his experimental soyabean plants dropped their flowers and pods. he found out that the reason

why this happened was that although the soil was well fertilized on top, the subsoil was not rich enough to feed the deep-rooted soyabean plants during the late growth stage. the next year he applied the farmyard manure first, then deep ploughed the soil to keep it in the subsoil. by this method the average yield in the experimental crop was raised by 15 per cent.

insect damage, especially by soyabean borers, was a serious problem. with other members of the scientific research group, tsang chiu-hsun studied the life cycle of the borer and learned that the flying stage of the borer came in mid-august every year. they were thus able to concentrate their efforts on killing the borers before they had reached that stage. now insect damage in the brigade has been reduced to 0.2 per cent.

tsang chiu-hsun has also done much work on the farming system of the crop. the interplanting of millet with soyabean was a preferred method in this area. but tsang led his research group to experiment with maize and soyabean interplanting. by this method, the soyabean was fed by the fertilizer left unabsorbed by the maize which makes relatively shallow roots. this cropping method has now been spread throughout his county.

in the last 20 years, particularly since the start of the great cultural revolution, tsang chiu-hsun and his scientific research group have done over 200 experiments on good seed strains, produced seven hybrid combinations of soyabean and more than 100 experimental items on sowing patterns, plant density, interplanting, watering and fertilizing, pest control and prevention of frost as well as a number of innovations in farm machines, and implements. the brigade has raised its soyabean yields from 0.75 to 2.62 tons per hectare, with some of the crop fields reaching 4.7 tons per hectare.

tsang chiu-hsun is now vice-chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee and head of the brigade scientific research group.

PUMPING STATIONS

Rural Water Turbine Pumping Stations Built in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, July 7, 1976)

the rich water resources of the mountainous kweichow province in southwest china are being tapped by the installation of a large number of water turbine pumping stations to lift water for irrigation.

up to now, the local people have built on their own 5,400 such stations with a total of 10,000 pumps. the area of farmland irrigated by these stations constitutes one-third of the total power-irrigated acreage of the province.

the establishment of water turbine pumping stations has played an important role in promoting agricultural production, the processing of farm and side-line products, and the development of the power supply in the rural areas.

the province's rich water resources had long gone untapped in the past. inspired by chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the people of all nationalities of the province began building water turbine pumping stations in the early days of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the total number of such stations installed in the last ten years was 3.5 times that in the 17 years prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, while the irrigated acreage was increased by 3.8 times.

better to serve agricultural production, the local people are now building high waterhead pumping stations to replace the low waterhead type.

POLYNEURITIS

Three Acute Cases of Infectious Polyneuritis Cured

(NCNA-English Chengtu, July 8, 1976)

the lives of three patients suffering from acute infectious polyneuritis have been saved by medical workers of the neurology department of the number one hospital affiliated to the chungking medical college.

the three patients had autonomic respiration arrest for 175, 100 and 90 days respectively. all have now been discharged from hospital with a clean bill of health.

chang wei, a staff member of the bureau of finance and tax in a chungking district contracted acute infectious polyneuritis in october 1974. in two days his limbs had

become completely paralyzed. he was brought to the hospital for treatment. in hospital his condition continued to worsen. the muscles of his respiratory system were in danger of becoming completely paralyzed. while the doctors were giving him emergency treatment, two other patients were admitted suffering from the same complaint. their respiratory systems were also seriously paralyzed.

the hospital formed an emergency intensive treatment group composed of elderly, middle-aged and young doctors, nurses and workers who took on their task with a profound sense of responsibility. once, when the artificial respirator was suddenly interrupted, doctor wu cheng-pin himself immediately took into his mouth the tube inserted in the patients trachea which had been cut open for emergency treatment, and gave the patient artificial respiration.

the medical workers treated the patients with a combination of chinese traditional and western medicine.

the three patients were successfully brought through the difficult phases of oxygen deficiency and infection. but, doctors and nurses made painstaking efforts to cure them of the paralysis so they could gradually recover natural respiration. one of these patients stayed in the hospital for 318 days, another for 184 days, and the third for something between these two. the doctors and nurses attended the patients unstintingly day and night. they shifted the patients' bodies, massaged and gave them hot compresses several times a day in order to prevent bed sores. the nurses also sewed special cotton-padded mattresses and pads to put under the patients' joints and parts subject to pressure. despite their long confinements, none of the three patients suffered from bed sores.

when the three patients gradually recovered their limb functions and could stand up, the doctors and nurses remarked with great joy: "'nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights', this teaching of chairman mao's expounds revolutionary truth indeed excl."

now two of the three patients can walk without help and attend to their own daily functions. only chang wei still walks with crutches. when he first managed to hold a pen again he wrote "long live chairman mao excl." then addressed a letter to the party organization of the institution where he works, saying: "my second lease on life was bestowed on me by chairman mao and the party. thousands of words cannot adequately express the party's concern for me. i'll strive to return to my work post as soon as possible and do my best to work for the party and the people."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Head of State Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

mohammad daoud, head of state of afghanistan, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, extending sincere and heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is with profound regret that i have learnt of the demise of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the government and people of afghanistan and myself, i should like to extend to your excellency and the government and people of china and, through your excellency, to the bereaved family of the late chairman chu teh, the expression of my sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolences on this great loss.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania; and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the sincerest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

we learned with deep grief of the passing away of comrade chu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

with the death of comrade chu teh, the chinese people, the communist party of china and the people's republic of china lost one of the outstanding leaders of the chinese party, state and army. comrade chu teh fought heroically for the implementation of the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung. he selflessly devoted all his life to the great cause of the chinese people, the strengthening and development of the unbreakable chinese people's liberation army and made a valuable contribution to the struggle for the triumph of the revolution and the construction of socialism in china.

with the death of comrade chu teh, the albanian people lost an outstanding friend who always worked for the strengthening of the fraternal friendship and collaboration between our two peoples, two parties and two countries.

respectfully honouring the memory of comrade chu teh, on behalf of the albani n people, the party of labour of albania, the presidium of the people's assembly, the government of the people's republic of albania as well as in our own names, we extend to you and through you to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the government of the people's republic of china and the family of comrade chu teh our sincerest condolences.

the memory and the revolutionary work of comrade chu teh will remain immortal.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Deputy Leader of Australian Labor Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a friendly conversation with thomas uren, deputy leader of the labour party of australia, and his party this afternoon.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Australian Governor-General Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

john r. kerr, governor-general of australia, sent a message yesterday to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

i was saddened to learn of the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. i wish to express my own sympathy and that of the australian people to the chinese people for the great loss which they have suffered. chu teh gave long and very distinguished service to china.

Australian Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

malcolm fraser, prime minister of australia, sent a message yesterday to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the sad occasion of the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i wish to convey the sympathy of the australian government and people to the government and people of china. i feel his passing with particular personal sadness, as it was only two weeks ago that i was warmly received by him during my visit to china. chu teh will long be remembered for his significant contributions to the building of a new china. please express my condolences to his widow.

Chairman of Australian Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china yesterday, extending profound condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

our profound sympathy on the death of comrade chu teh, an outstanding veteran communist.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Rural Development Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

A four-member rural development delegation of Bangladesh led by A.K.M. Ahsan, member of the Planning Commission, arrived in Peking by air this evening after visiting Kwangchow and Shanghai as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Hsiao Peng and leading members of organizations concerned Wen Chung-yu and Ma Ling greeted the delegation at the airport.

Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin was present.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

First Secretary of Central Committee of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the chinese communist party, expressing the deepest condolences on the passing away of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

we learned with infinite sorrow of the death of comrade chu teh. chu teh was a dauntless liberation fighter and an outstanding leader of the revolutionary war of the chinese people. as a modest revolutionary,

he firmly adhered to the proletarian line of the chinese communist party and chairman mao. that was why he fought with tenacity against modern revisionism. he denounced the rivalry between the two superpowers, which leads to a third world war, and particularly soviet social-imperialism, the main source of war in the world. while relentless to conspirators trying to destroy the unity of the party, he had close ties with the masses who, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, are continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the revolutionaries of the whole world share the grief of the chinese people. the life of comrade chu teh further inspires us belgian communists to struggle more effectively for the proletarian revolution, national independence, unity among the european peoples and countries and their unity with the third world, the motive force of history.

comrade chu teh will live forever in the hearts of those fighting for the brilliant future of humanity.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Queen Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

queen elizabeth ii of britain sent a message yesterday to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i am deeply sorry to hear of the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. i should be grateful if you would convey my condolences to the government and people of china, and madame kang ke-ching.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

ne win, president of burma, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, extending deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

kindly accept the deeply sad condolences which i convey on my own and our people's behalf on the passing of marshal chu teh.

i remember with warmth and affection the many meetings that i had with him on my visits to china and most recently last november. he was the very image of steadfast character and strength. he remained simple, unassuming and modest, though even in his own life time he had become a legend for the heroic deeds he had done and the great services he had rendered in the cause of the chinese people.

now from living legend he passes into the pages of history to take his rightful place of honour.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Kampuchean Leaders Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

khieu samphan, president of the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, nuon chea, chairman of the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea, and polpot, prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, extending profound sympathy and condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

at the unfortunate passing away of his excellency chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the

national people's congress of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the entire kampuchean people, the people's congress of kampuchea, the government of democratic kampuchea and in our own name, express with the most profound revolutionary and brotherly sentiment our immense sorrow and our deep condolences together with the chinese communist party, the chinese people's liberation army, the national people's congress, the chinese government and the brotherly comrades-in-arms -- the chinese people.

his excellency chu teh was an outstanding chinese revolutionary who had devoted his valuable life to the chinese people's cause of national liberation and the cause of socialism and communism. he was a prominent party and state leader unswervingly loyal to the chinese communist party, the chinese revolution, the chinese people and the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. his excellency chu teh was also a revolutionary well known internationally, who, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, had made positive contributions together with the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people to the promotion of the revolutionary movement for national liberation of the people of asia and the rest of the world.

therefore, his excellency chu teh won not only the deepest love and respect of the chinese communist party and the chinese people, but also the heartfelt love and respect of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world who cherish independence, justice and peace.

thus, the death of his excellency chu teh is a great loss to the chinese communist party, the chinese people's liberation army, the national people's congress and the chinese people. it is also a loss to the asian and world people engaged in revolutionary struggle for people's national liberation.

to our kampuchean people, the death of his excellency chu teh is also a great loss because, together with the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, he had in his revolutionary lifetime constantly done his utmost to give us all forms of assistance and support and had made contributions, both in the time of our people's revolutionary war for national liberation and in the new period of defending and building a revolutionary kampuchea. we will never forget his excellency chu teh's lofty internationalist spirit.

finally, it is with boundless grief and the deepest revolutionary, fraternal feeling that we mourn over the death of his excellency chu teh.

eternal glory to his excellency chu teh, outstanding revolutionary elder of the chinese people, beloved and respected great comrade-in-arms of the kampuchean people excl.

CHINA AND CANADA

President of All-China Sports Federation Leaves for Montreal

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1976)

chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation and member of the executive committee of the asian games federation, and his party left here for montreal, canada, by air last night. they are scheduled to attend the meeting of the a.g.f. executive committee and meetings of other international sports federations.

the departers were seen off at the airport by lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

canadian ambassador to china c. john small was also present.

CHINA AND COSTA RICA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Costa Rican Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1976)

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs yu chan met and had a friendly conversation with maria de los angeles moreno velazquez and gerald brown chesak, senior officials of the ministry of culture, youth and sports of costa rica, this afternoon.

chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, was among those present.

the costa rican friends have come to visit china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. while in peking, they visited tsinghua university, the central philharmonic society and the peking film studio. yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and gave a banquet in honour of the guests.

the costa rican friends will leave peking to visit southern china before going home.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chairman of Ethiopian Provisional Military Government Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

brigadier general teferi bante, chairman of the provisional military administrative council and council of ministers of socialist ethiopia, yesterday sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences over the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia and on my own behalf, i wish to extend to you and through your excellency to the government and people of china my sincere condolences on the death of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. i would like also to request your excellency to kindly convey our deep sorrow to the family of mr. chu teh.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Youth Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1976)

a youth delegation of the "social-liberal generation" of france led by dominique bussereau, president of the national council of the "social-liberal generation", arrived here by air today for a visit to china as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the host association, chao chun-chen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and leading members of the organizations concerned.

French President Sends Message to Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourning Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

french president valery giscard d'estaing yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. in his death, your country loses a marvellous military leader who was, by your side, one of the heroes in the chinese revolution, and whose name will remain associated with the struggle which you have led for more than half a century for the building of china. at this sad moment, i extend to you my deepest sympathy and beg you to convey my grievous condolences to all his relatives.

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Sends Condolences on Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

jacques jurquet, political secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sad condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

in the name of marxist-leninist communists of france, we extend to you sad condolences on the death of comrade chu teh, member of the political bureau, and member of the standing committee of the political bureau, of the central committee of the communist party of china. we solemnly bow before the memory and example of the great revolutionary leader inseparable from the great chinese people.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

forbes burnham, prime minister of guyana, today sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

it is with the deepest sorrow that the government and the people of guyana and the people's national congress party which i represent have received the news of the death of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the death of one who dedicated his whole life to the total liberation of the chinese people, their progress and economic development, is indeed a sad blow. the work he has accomplished will forever be recorded in the annals of the chinese communist party. please accept our sincere condolence and deep sympathy at this time of your country's irreparable loss.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Communist Party (Left) Mourns Death of Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the communist party of china and the funeral committee for comrade chu teh, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) expresses, on behalf of all members of the party, heartfelt condolences.

comrade chu teh was an outstanding leader of the communist party of china, an outstanding marxist-leninist. during his lifetime, he had played a leading role in the victory and development of the great chinese revolution, and made tremendous contributions to the development in the international arena of the

struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and the struggle against revisionism. with warm proletarian feelings, the japanese marxist-leninists pay tribute to comrade chu teh's revolutionary exploits and take him as their example never to be forgotten.

Japanese Workers' Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

the central committee of the japanese workers' party yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

shocked to learn the death of comrade chu teh, great communist and proletarian revolutionary, the japanese workers' party expresses its condolences.

comrade chu teh dedicated all his energies throughout his life for the success of the chinese people's revolutionary cause. under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, comrade chu teh performed immortal services for the chinese people in founding and building the great people's army, leading the great revolutionary war to victory and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

particularly, comrade chu teh was a great comrade-in-arms of the japanese people in the common fight for the overthrow of japanese imperialism, for which the japanese people will remember forever. comrade chu teh performed immortal deeds in the overthrow of japanese imperialism and in rendering support to the cause of japanese people's liberation as well as in the strengthening of the militant unity between the peoples of japan and china.

on the occasion of the passing away of comrade chu teh, the japanese workers' party is determined to learn from his proletarian revolutionary spirit and fight still harder for the victory of the japanese revolution and the unity between the peoples of japan and china.

Japanese Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

japanese prime minister takeo miki on july 7 sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

with deep grief, i am shocked to learn of the death of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, who was in good health and received foreign guests not long ago.

the life of his excellency chu teh and his exploits made for china's construction are also widely known by the people of my country.

on behalf of the japanese government and people, i sincerely wish his excellency chu teh to rest in eternal peace and extend my profound condolences to the government and people of the people's republic of china and to madame kang ke-ching and his other family members.

Japanese Emperor Hirohito Mourns Death of Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

japanese emperor hirohito sent a message on july 7 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i wish to express my deep condolences.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung, Premier Pak Sung Chul Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and pak sung chul, premier of the administration council of the dprk, have sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and comrade hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

shocked to learn the sad news of the unfortunate death of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and a faithful comrade-in-arms of comrade mao tsetung, we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea, the administration council, the entire korean people and in our own names, express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the c.p.c. central committee, the n.p.c. standing committee of the people's republic of china, the state council, the fraternal chinese people and the bereaved family.

comrade chu teh was one of the outstanding leaders of the chinese communist party, state and army. under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, he waged a protracted struggle and dedicated all his life to the building and strengthening of the chinese people's liberation army into invincible revolutionary armed forces and to the realization of victory in the chinese people's revolution. after the founding of the people's republic of china, he assumed high responsibility as chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and made a great contribution to the building of new china.

comrade chu teh was a close comrade-in-arms of the korean people. he had always energetically supported and sympathized with our people's revolutionary struggle and made numerous contributions to the strengthening of the great friendship and unity between the peoples of korea and china.

the demise of comrade chu teh is a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to the korean people.

comrade chu teh has passed away, but the valuable service he performed is immortal.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Minister Fetes Chinese Medical Teams

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, July 7, 1976)

mauritanian minister of health moulaye abdel moumine gave a reception here monday in honour of two chinese medical teams, one of which is replacing the other that has completed its mission.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mauritania chu feng-hsiang attended the reception.

chu feng-hsiang gave a reception for the medical teams yesterday evening which was attended by the mauritanian minister of health and personages from the medical circles.

on june 30, minister moumine received li mu-tien, leader of the outgoing chinese medical team, and pai shih-heng, leader of the incoming team, and had a friendly talk with them.

chu feng-hsiang was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

mauritian prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam yesterday sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sincere condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i have learnt with deep regret the passing away of marshal chu teh. we mourn with the people of china the loss of this great military hero who dedicated himself wholeheartedly to the revolutionary struggle which culminated in the establishment of china as a true socialist state. on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and on my own behalf, please accept and convey, excellency, to the bereaved family our most sincere condolences.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1976)

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Ying yesterday met and feted Director General of "El Sol de Mexico" Benjamin Wong Castaneda, and his son and a cameraman who are with him on the visit. They had a warm and friendly talk.

Peking Banquet Honors Mexican Doctors' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

huang chia-szu, president of the chinese academy of medical sciences, met and hosted a banquet on the evening of july 6 in honour of all members of the doctors' delegation from the social security institute of mexico.

led by dr. raul gomez garza and dr. francisco caracheo reyes, the 15-member delegation arrived here by plane on july 5 as guests of the chinese academy of medical sciences. while in peking, the delegation has visited hospitals, research institutes and rural medical institutions, and exchanged experience with chinese medical workers and veterinarians. it is scheduled to leave peking on july 10 to visit other parts of china before going home.

Mexican President Extends Condolences on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

luis echeverria alvarez, president of the united states of mexico, yesterday sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and first vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, extending heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

on the occasion of the lamentable passing away of the eminent marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and distinguished leader of the chinese people, i request your excellency to accept in the name of the people and government of mexico as well as in my own name the most heartfelt condolences. i avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Sends Message of Condolence on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

lieutenant colonel seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of the republic of niger, sent a message yesterday to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the sudden death of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. his excellency chu teh was an eminent statesman who had worked untiringly for a better future for his motherland and for the triumph of the cause of all the peoples oppressed by colonialism and imperialism. the whole of niger shares the sorrow which strikes your friendly people and i beg you to convey to your government and the bereaved family our deepest condolences and our profound sympathy.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

fazal elahi chaudhry, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, sent a message on july 7 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending profound condolences on the death of chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh. the message reads:

it is with deep sense of sorrow that we have learnt about the passing away of his excellency marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

marshal chu teh will always be remembered as one of the greatest revolutionaries of our era who made outstanding contribution to the cause of china's revolutionary struggle. his dedication to the great chinese people and his heroic role for the cause of liberation and in combating imperialism will be immortalized in the annals of history.

the people of pakistan will always respect his memory and they deeply mourn with the fraternal chinese people the grievous loss of this great and illustrious son of china.

please accept, excellency, our expression of profound sympathy and condolences.

Pakistan Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, now on a visit to iran, sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, on july 7, expressing profound sympathy and condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to hear the news of the passing away of your life-long comrade-in-arms and companion of the epic long march, marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. his great military achievements under your inspiring leadership over half a century of wars against imperialism, aggression and reaction are writ large in the history of our times. the example of his heroic life will inspire countries, nations and peoples throughout the world struggling for independence and liberation.

the people of pakistan and the people of the entire third world join the fraternal people of china in mourning the death of this great son of the chinese revolution.

please accept, excellency, on behalf of the government and people of pakistan and on my own behalf our profound sympathy and condolences to you and to the great people and government of china.

Pakistan Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, now on a visit to iran, sent a message on july 7 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

it is with deep sorrow that i have heard about the death of marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

china has indeed lost one of its greatest sons. as faithful comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung during half a century of revolutionary wars and struggles against imperialism and aggression, he achieved great victories which inspire peoples fighting for their liberation all over the world.

on behalf of the people and government of pakistan and myself, it is my sad duty to convey to your excellency and to the government and people of china our expression of deep sympathy and condolences in your great loss.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Peruvian Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1976)

chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this afternoon met luis moscoso franklin, advisor to the minister of agriculture of peru, who has come to study well-drilling equipment and ground water irrigation systems in china.

mr. luis moscoso franklin arrived here on june 27 and was guest of honour at a dinner given by yeh feng, leading member of the state geological bureau, in the evening. peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo-romero and his wife were among the guests.

while in china, the peruvian guest visited peking, tientsin, shanghai and honan and saw places of historical interest. he is scheduled to leave for home on july 9.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 7, 1976)

the 44-member tourist group of the national office of tourism "carpati" of romania led by sandu nicolae and lutea vasile left here for home today.

after arriving in china on june 15, the group visited peking, shanghai, hangchow, tsinan, shenyang and tientsin.

cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, gave a banquet in honour of the romanian tourists while they were in peking.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Romanian Machine Building Industry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the delegation of machine building industry from romania led by rosu alexandru, vice-minister of machine building industry.

present were ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, and constantin pricop, commercial counsellor of the embassy.

ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, was present.

Romanian Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, and manea manescu, prime minister of the government of the socialist republic of romania, has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the sincerest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

we've learnt with deep grief and compassion of the passing away of comrade chu teh, a loyal son of the chinese people, member of the standing committee of

the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and an outstanding leader of the party, state and the people's liberation army.

comrade chu teh dedicated all his life to the victory of the chinese people's cause of social and national liberation and the victory of socialist revolution and socialist construction of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the romanian communist party, the state council and government of the socialist republic of romania, the romanian people and in our own names, we convey our deep compassion and sincerest condolences on this heavy loss to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the whole chinese people.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

senegalese president leopold sedar senghor yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences over the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have just learned of the death of glorious marshal chu teh in peking. on this occasion, i beg you to accept my sincere condolences.

CHINA AND SPAIN

King of Spain Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

juan carlos, king of spain, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deep condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on learning of the lamentable news of the passing away of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, allow me in my own name and in the name of the spanish people to extend to your excellency my deep condolences over the loss of an eminent personality.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

sirimavo r. d. bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the most sincere condolences on the death of chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh. the message reads:

i was deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

mr. chu teh has become one of the immortal heroes of the people's republic of china. his life-long versatile contribution to the chinese revolution and the emancipation of china will occupy a glorious place in the annals of chinese history.

in his death china has lost an illustrious leader.

please permit me to extend to you and through you to the government and people of china the most sincere condolences of the government and people of sri lanka as well as of myself on your irretrievable loss. i also wish to convey through you my deepest sympathies to the bereaved family.

Sri Lanka President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

william gopallawa, president of sri lanka, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is with deep sorrow that i learnt of the passing away of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

mr. chu teh was one of the greatest national leaders of this century and i am certain that his name will live forever in the hearts and minds of the people of china. i had the privilege, during my assignment as ambassador of sri lanka in china, of meeting him and have the warmest recollections of this occasion.

his death is a grievous loss to china.

on behalf of the government and people of sri lanka and on my own behalf i wish to extend to you and the government and people of china our heartfelt condolences. i also wish to convey my most sincere sympathies to his bereaved family.

General Secretary of Ceylon Communist Party Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

n. sanmugathasam, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending his sincerest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

please accept on behalf of the central committee and the entire membership of the ceylon communist party our profound grief and sincerest condolence at the death of comrade chu teh, a great revolutionary, one of the outstanding leaders of the communist party of china, former commander-in-chief of the people's liberation army and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the entire international revolutionary movement has lost a great leader by the death of comrade chu teh. we salute his revolutionary memory and join the chinese people in their grief. we pledge to follow the revolutionary road traversed by comrade chu teh throughout his entire life.

once again, accept our heartfelt condolences.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister's Message of Condolence on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

tunisian prime minister hedi nouira yesterday sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the most sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. at this moment of sorrow, i extend to your excellency, the chinese government, the national people's congress and the bereaved family my most sincere condolences and deepest sympathy.

Tunisian President's Message of Condolence on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

tunisian president habib bourguiba yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the most sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. at this moment of sorrow, i wish to extend, in my own name and on behalf of the tunisian government and people, my deepest sympathy to your excellency, and my most sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND UN

UNDP Administration Holds Council Meeting in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, July 6, 1976)

the 22nd session of the council of the administration of the united nations development program ended here yesterday.

the session started last june 14. it discussed a report on the administration's activities in 1975, the indicative planning figures of aid for the period 1977-81, technical cooperation among the developing countries and other questions.

in their speeches, the representatives of pakistan, sri lanka, kuwait, benin, mexico and other developing countries stressed that the administration should promote the establishment of a new international economic order and that its technical aid should really contribute to the independent development of the national economy of the developing countries through self-reliance. they demanded that the administration's aid projects be carried out by the recipient countries themselves through the full utilization of the manpower, technical force and other resources of the recipient and developing countries. citing numerous facts, representatives of some developing countries denounced the superpowers and some developed countries for exploiting the developing countries and reaping huge profits through the administration. some of them sharply pointed out that the administration should serve the developing countries and not become a transnational corporation or a profit-making enterprise. representatives of the developing countries also demanded a cut in administrative spending, a reduction of expenses for experts, a change in unreasonable regulations and systems, and the supply of effective and timely aid to national liberation movements. they stressed the importance of strengthening technical cooperation among the developing countries.

during the session, one superpower played the dual tactics of the stick and the carrot, trying its utmost to safeguard its monopolistic position in the matter of multilateral assistance and sow dissension among the developing countries. under the signboard of "internationalism" and "selfless assistance", the other superpower tried to fish in troubled waters. it painstakingly peddled the "experience" of the socalled "socialist community" in an attempt to bring the u.n. multilateral assistance system into its orbit of social-imperialism to facilitate its wild design for world domination.

the two superpowers' ugly performance aroused resentment among the representatives of many developing countries. some representatives denounced the soviet union for making

use of the undp administration to earn foreign exchange through the dispatch of experts and the sale of out-moded equipment.

in his speech, chinese representative chang hsien-wu noted that the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order as adopted at the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly clearly charted the orientation for the reform of the undp administration. he said that guided by the principle of strict respect for the sovereignty and status of equality of the recipient countries, the administration's technical aid must truly serve the interests of the numerous third world countries and really contribute to the self-reliance and independent development of the developing countries, and must not pave the way for the export of capital by the superpowers. the administration's activities should be conducive to the unity and mutual-help of the developing countries and follow the principle of equality irrespective of countries big or small, poor or rich, he said.

during the discussion on technical cooperation among the developing countries, the chinese representative pointed out that as a new thing in international economic relations, technical cooperation among the developing countries is full of vitality. through this kind of mutual cooperation, which is based on the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, independence and self-reliance, the developing countries can promote their national economy by relying on their own efforts, learning from each other to make up for each other's deficiencies, and helping supply each other's needs. this kind of cooperation is without doubt a forceful blow to the economic hegemonism practised by the superpowers. however, the superpowers, unwilling to give up, will resort to interference and sabotage by hook or by crook. the developing countries must keep high vigilance against this.

when the question of aid to angola was under discussion, the chinese representative expounded china's persistent and principled stand on the angola question. he exposed the ugly practice of the soviet union in angola and sternly refuted the soviet representative's slander against china.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party and State Leaders Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

ton duc thang, president of the socialist republic of viet nam, le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the socialist republic of viet nam and pham van dong, premier of the government of the socialist republic of viet nam, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the news of the passing away of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and a close friend of the vietnamese people, we feel immensely grieved.

comrade chu teh, as an outstanding son of the chinese people, an excellent communist combatant, and a talented party, state and military leader of china, devoted all his life to the glorious revolutionary cause of the chinese people.

in our boundless grief, on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and the government of the socialist republic of viet nam, and the vietnamese people, and in our own names, we convey to you and, through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, the fraternal chinese people, and the bereaved, our deep condolences.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 8, 1976)

k.d. kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

it is with a profound sense of shock that we in zambia have learnt of the passing away of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. his loss is not only for the people of china but for zambia and progressive mankind as a whole. we remember comrade chu as a man who as a founding member of the chinese communist party distinguished himself in the service of his people. under your excellency's revolutionary leadership he worked hand in hand with his comrades to overthrow the remnants of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism from the face of the people's republic of china.

we also remember him as an outstanding personality who in the spirit of internationalism strongly contributed to the development of china's progressive relations with many countries and peoples of the world.

in mourning his departure, therefore be assured, your excellency, that the party, government and people of zambia and myself join their chinese comrades in this hour of grief.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

The People of Small Countries Are Bound To Triumph and the Hegemony of Big Powers Is Bound To Be Defeated

- a historical law as viewed from the American War of Indepencence

by

the worker-theorist unit of the No. 5 Team of the Hank'ow operation area of the Wuhan Harbor Administration Bureau and the American History Seminar of the Department of History, Wuhan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 8, 1976)

A total of two hundred years have elapsed since the independence of America. Two hundred years ago, unable to tolerate British colonial oppression, the people of America took up arms, and after eight years of valiant fighting, finally triumphed over a stronger force with a weaker force and a bigger force with a small force and defeated the hegemony of the British colonial empire to win national independence. Today, a review of this period of history is of significance toward giving us a clearer understanding of the historical law that a small nation can defeat the aggression of a big nation and of the frailty of hegemonism, and strengthening the confidence of the people of the whole world in the inevitable victory of their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The American War of Independence is a just war against colonial rule in modern history. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Washington, Jefferson and others made the revolution against Britain because of British oppression and exploitation of the Americans." ("Bankruptcy of Idealist Conception of History") Before its independence, America consisted of thirteen colonies set up at different times by British colonists on the east coast of the

North American Continent. For one and a half century, these colonies suffered endlessly from the ruthless oppression and exploitation of Britain. The colonists not only savagely plundered and massacred the Red Indian natives, pushed the barbarous slavery system and exploited the negro slaves and white indentured labor, but also promulgated a series of reactionary laws to suppress the development of local industry and commerce, thus depriving the colonial people of their basic rights and seriously hampering the development of productive forces in society. Because of this, smashing the shackles of colonial oppression and winning national liberation become the common desire of the broad masses of people of the North American colonies.

However, it was not an easy thing for the North American people to remove this mighty mountain of British colonialism. Having defeated Spain, Holland and France in succession in the latter part of the 16th century, Britain possessed an armada known as the "invincible king of the sea" that ran wild on the sea, and it was at that time the No. 1 industrial and commercial power and military power in the world. It had a population of 30 million on its own soil as well as colonies on the Asian, African and American continents and was moving toward the stage of "an empire where the sun never sets." The thirteen colonies of Northern America were however very weak, and their population was less than a tenth of that of Britain. Politically, they had no right of independence and were disunited and undermined by hidden "loyalist" traitors. Their principal economy was agriculture. Their industry and commerce were very weak, and they had limited financial resources. Militarily, they had neither a regular army nor a fleet, and owned only a few old rifles and daggers and several militia contingents.

In the face of the powerful hegemonist enemy, should they be willing slaves or rise valiantly to offer resistance? There were two basically antagonistic lines at that time. The jackals and capitulationist "loyalists" of Britain unreservedly pledged allegiance to the Crown. The bourgeois doves who worshipped and feared Britain spread the theme of "sure defeat in war." However, fearing neither pressure nor threats, the broad masses of the people are extensively mobilized. They took up arms and waged an uncompromising struggle against the enemy. They persevered in armed struggle for as long as eight years under extremely difficult conditions and eventually emerged victorious in the struggle. The American people were able to defeat this "colossus" of the British colonial empire precisely because of the forward development of their struggle along this revolutionary line.

The American people took this correct road and went through a tortuous struggle. In 1765, because Britain stepped up exploitation in the colonies, the people of North America stirred up a storm of national revolution heralded by their opposition of the "Stamp Act," and mass anti-British demonstrations broke out everywhere in the thirteen colonies. At that time the bourgeois doves spread illusions and strived to limit the movement within the scope of peaceful petitioning. They begged the British king to be "so good as" to "grant" them autonomous rule, but the petition was turned down by the British king. The British rulers engineered the "Boston Massacre" in an attempt to wipe out the revolution with massacre and enforced laws to step up suppression. The severe reality educated the

people by negative example. In September 1774, the anti-British representatives of various colonies held the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia and formed a united front against the British. However, many of the well-known bourgeois representatives attending the Congress still had illusions about the British government and they advocated compromise and begged for peaceful settlement. The revolutionaries repudiated their viewpoint and held that in order to win freedom "they must resort to force." In April 1775, the gunfire of the minutemen at Lexington and Concord who hit hard at the British Royal Army raised the curtain for the American War of Independence. Following the victory of the initial battle, there was a rapid upsurge in the revolutionary situation. On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress was held and the thirteen colonies jointly signed a "Declaration of Independence." Once this battle banner of "Independence" was raised, the raging fire of armed struggle burned more and more fiercely.

"The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of people." (Chairman Mao: "On Protracted War") Faced with a strong foe armed to the teeth with powerful ships and guns, what the North American colonies relied on were precisely the masses who dared to struggle. As soon as the War of Independence broke out, the patriotic peasants, craftsmen, workers and fishermen rose up in great numbers to bear arms and the minutemen organized were amazingly large in number, high in fighting spirit and powerful in strength. In only three days after the Battle of Lexington started with a bang, over 20,000 minutemen gathered outside the city of Boston when they heard the news, and almost all the able-bodied men from many cities and towns headed for the battlefield. The Continental Army which was subsequently under the command of Washington was formed through the reorganization of these minutemen. When there were no commanding officers, the masses elected them, and many outstanding generals of the working people emerged from the war. General Greene, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, was a blacksmith, General Putnam was a farmer, General K'o-jan (克然) was a carpenter, and General Morgan, an outstanding commander of a guerrilla unit, was a pilot. For the sake of resisting and attacking the British Fleet which reigned supreme on the sea, the people armed seven fishing vessels, which were the beginning of the "fleet" of the Continental Army. Throughout the war, the most elemental strength of this fleet remained to be the numerous armed merchant ships, which at the peak consisted of over 2,000 vessels with about 100,000 seamen. Most of these fighters tilled land as they fought. When provisions were not available, they brought their own and when there were no weapons and ammunitions, they produced their own. They attacked and captured amories, arsenals and transports, and relied on their own strength and their courageous fighting spirit to overcome all difficulties.

Regardless of whether it was on the sea or on land, the revolutionary war revealed its irresistible power. When the war broke out, the British Navy which controlled the sea imposed a tight blockade of the North American coast. However, the people of the colonies were not a bit scared, and with a few armed fishing boats, they hit back at the full blockade order of the British king. One of these vessels won by surprise and actually succeeded in capturing the enemy ship "Nancy." John Jones who was brave

and skillful in fighting, led a "fleet" comprising only two ships to Britain and fought a fierce battle off the Irish coast with the powerful fleet of the Royal Navy and sank one enemy ship. These armed merchant ships roamed the waters of the vast Atlantic Ocean, and were not afraid of the convoys of the British Navy. They attacked British merchantmen everywhere, and in the first two years of the war alone, they obtained glorious results in war by destroying seven times the tonnage of enemy ships compared with their own losses. The minutemen fighting on land wrote many inspiring chapters for the War of Independence. In the battles of Lexington and Concord, no sooner they raised the flag for justice, they gave a severe mauling to the 800 royal troops, inflicted heavy casualties on them and greatly dampened the morale of the British invading army. The courageous and alert New England minutemen threw back the 8,000 enemy troops led by General Bourgoyne in total disarray in the autumn of 1777 and eventually compelled about 5,000 of the remnant enemies to surrender at Saratoga. The brave negro slave Pompey sneaked into the enemy's camp alone to find out the pass word, and then led the insurgent army on a surprise attack to capture 600 of the enemy. The negro hero P'u-lin-shih (普林士) captured the British general Ch'a-te P'u-jui-szu-k'o-te (查得·普瑞斯科德) alive. The heroic feats of the American people in naval and land engagements show that the really powerful are the people and not the ferocious invaders temporary on the rampage. So long as the people of a small country are not afraid to rise in struggle, big-nation hegemonism will inevariably show its true color as a paper tiger.

The American people also learned warfare through warfare and mastered the strategy and tactics of defeating a stronger force with a weaker force. The British invaders did not have the support of the people and they were conducting a campaign far away from home. They had to make use of their temporary and outward military superiority and adopt the strategy of risky attack for fighting a battle of quick decision. The American people on the other hand resorted to protracted guerrilla warfare against the invading enemy. They greatly developed the skirmish tactic learned from the Red Indians, sometimes springing surprise attacks, sometimes laying ambush, sometimes dispersing into small groups, and sometimes concentrating a superior force for encirclement. Their attacks sent the British army reeling and left them without a place to hide. Just as Engels pointed out: "Mass uprisings, revolutionary wars, and the organizing of guerrilla units everywhere--is the only way a small nation can win over a big nation and an army that is not strong enough can stand up against a stronger and better organized army." ("The Defeat of Pi-meng-t'e's Army," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. VI, p. 461)

To defeat the invasion of a big country, a small country must always go through a long period of arduous struggle. If there is no revolutionary tenacity, the revolution would be lost half way. Although the American people encountered serious setbacks on several occasions in the war, they were not a bit discouraged, but dared to make a stand through the storms again and forced the enemy into the trap of a protracted war of attrition.

Revolutionary struggles are invariably tortuous and complex, and because of this, it is necessary not only to have the courage to make a stand in times of adversity, but also to maintain vigilance in times of

victory without being tricked by the enemy into making peace and courageously win final victory. Throughout the War of Independence, the British government had on many occasions resorted to the tactics of using both persuasion and force to trick the revolutionary people into laying down their arms to negotiate peace. Especially after the American people won an important victory at Saratoga in October 1777, noticing that the situation was no longer in its favor, the British government cast forth the "No-szu Peace Proposal" promising to satisfy all the American demands except that of independence. Delighted, the doves itched for action, but the hawks saw through the enemy's scheme. The people of Rhode Island stood as firm as the mountain, and set the proposal to the torch under the gallows. Spurred by the revolutionary situation, the Continental Congress refused to negotiate with the delegation sent by Britain, and the peace proposal swindle finally went bankrupt.

The just struggle of the American people received extensive sympathy and support from the people of other British colonies such as Canada and Ireland as well as many other countries and regions. The people of Bahama Islands seized weapon from the reactionary authorities to give support to the American people. The colonial conferences of Jamaica and Barbados severally passed resolutions supporting the heroic struggle of the Boston people against the British. Over 7,000 revolutionaries of principle from Europe and Latin American countries organized a voluneteer army to go to North America and fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the American people. In Britain itself, there also was a formidable mass anti-war movement. The people of London also started fierce street fighting, which dealt serious blows to the British ruling clique and effectively supported the revolution of the American people.

The American people also made use of the contradiction between Britain, France and Spain which were locked in mutual contention to form a temporary alliance with France and other countries. In 1778, France extended formal recognition to the independence of America, signed a treaty of military alliance with America and took part in the war against Britain. Following this, Spain and Holland also joined France to make war against Britain. Meanwhile, the wild interception and attack of the merchantmen of neutral European countries by the British Navy also provoked these nations into forming "an alliance of armed neutrality" to resist the British strong-armed behavior, and this placed Britain in a completely isolated position internationally and in the predicament of being attacked everywhere.

When the decisive battle of Yorktown took place in October 1781, the American people won a glorious military achievement by annihilating 8,000 of the main force of the British invading army at one stroke and ushered in a decisive victory in the war. Britain was compelled to sign in 1783 a peace treaty with America acknowledging the independence of the thirteen colonies.

The independence of America "sounded the alarm for the bourgeoisie in Europe," ("Preface to the First Edition of Das Kapital," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXIII, p. 11) led to the eruption of the French bourgeois revolution and influenced the vigorous rise of the national liberation movement in the Latin American colonies. The victory of the American War of Independence has dialectically proved this historical law: "A just cause

enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." (Chairman Mao: "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the US Aggressors and All Their Lackeys") The people of a small country who dare to rise up in struggle are bound to win, and the hegemonist aggressors of big countries are bound to be defeated. This general historical trend is irresistible to any big empire that runs wild for a time. The American War of Independence is another historical witness.

The American War of Independence "is a great and truly liberating revoutionary war." ("A Letter to the American Workers," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 43) However, the fruits of victory of the revolution were stolen by the bourgeoisie and the plantation slave-owners, and the broad masses of working people who rendered great meritorious service in the founding of America in those years subsequently became "the hired slaves of a handful of modern capitalist billionaires." (Ibid., p. 44) Following the old road of British colonial hegemonism to become the greatest oppressor in the world, US imperialism has completely trampled underfoot the revolutionary tradition of the American people's struggle against colonial hegemonism in those years. However, this has also made it to move to the opposite side, and it likewise cannot escape the punishment of the historical law which harassed British hegemonism in those years. In the several decades after the Second World War, countless facts of the victory of the struggle of the people of the Third World against America--in particular the brilliant victories of the Korean war for the liberation of the motherland and the Indo-Chinese people's war against US for national salvation--have repeatedly attested to this point.

The late-comer Soviet social-imperialism is full of ambition. Following the footsteps of all colonial hegemonist empires of the past, it is even more greedy and cruel than its predecessors, and is pushing hegemonism and power-politics everywhere. It steps up contention in Europe and expansion toward the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and everywhere it could reach. It wickedly and wolfishly invades and bullies all the medium and small countries of the Third World, and becomes the biggest tyrant of modern time. However, despite its great ambition, its strength is inadequate and is very feeble and weak. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution--this has become the irresistible turbulent historical current. As Soviet revisionism goes againast the tide and is the enemy of the people of the world, including the people of its own country, its defeat in the end will be more tragic than that of its predecessors.

"Nothing is hard in the world if you dare to scale the height." If the peoples of all medium and small countries invaded and bullied by these two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States dare to rise in struggle, are good at struggle, strengthen their unity and are resolved to master the destiny of their own countries, they will certainly be able to defeat them and win great victories in the struggle against hegemonism.

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Who Has Stepped into the Shoes of Lin Piao?

by

Shu Fen (舒奋)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 29, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, has instructed the concoction of a remarkable article entitled "On the General Program for All Kinds of Work in the Whole Party and the Whole Country." This article is remarkable in many ways, of which one is the skillful and realistic portrayal of their own features with a few words. This article says that some "anti-Marxist class enemies, who have stepped into the shoes of Lin Piao, always take over our slogans for distortion and splitting." It also says that these people "have plagiarized the old tune of Lin Piao" and from the defeat of Lin Piao "drawn lessons and devised ways to disguise themselves more skillfully." May we ask, who actually has "more skillfully" stepped into the shoes of Lin Piao? It is none other than they themselves.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao pushed an out-and-out ultra-Right revisionist line. The principal content of his saying that "the doctrine of the Mean is rational" meant "boldly opposing the ultra-Left" from the stand of the ultra-Right and pointing the spearhead at the great cultural revolution and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those people who diligently whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts under his command described Lin Piao's line as an "ultra-Left" line with an ulterior object in view. Why? Because in this way they could give lip service to the "criticism of Lin Piao" but actually inherited the "ultra-Left" reactionary cause of Lin Piao. Look, is this not "more skillful" than Lin Piao!

Standing like Lin Piao on the side of the ultra-Right, they look on everything in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as "ultra-Left." Under the slogan of "opposition to the ultra-Left," they point the spearhead at Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the revolutionary new things and new forces emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution, reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution. What then is not "ultra-Left"? It is to revert to the condition before the great proletarian cultural revolution and to abolish all the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the final analysis, it still means "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Is this not precisely inheriting the reactionary cause of Lin Piao and his gang who claimed that "of all things this is the most important"?

For the sake of covering up the conspiratorial activities of his counter-revolutionary "flotillas" of all sizes, Lin Piao said that after the great cultural revolution "all renegades, enemy agents and capitalist-roaders

have been rounded up," that "the influence of capitalism of the past century and more and of feudalism of the past several thousand years has all been swept away" and that "there is no longer any smack of revisionism." For the sake of covering up the bourgeois attack on the proletariat, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also zealously advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle and said, "How can we remind ourselves of class struggle every day?"

Lin Piao ganged up with Ch'en Po-ta to prepare the report on the theory of productive forces, saying that the principal task after the 9th Congress was the development of production so as to oppose the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They also said: "The main thing henceforth is economic construction." "What is called placing politics in command? It means pushing things forward." Their object was to keep the broad masses of people from showing interest in proletarian politics so that they could diligently practice bourgeois politics.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing raised the national economy to the position of a key link and used this to oppose taking class struggle as the key link. In the past he also had said, "What we carried out in a preceding period was revolution. At present, the revolutionary task has been basically completed, and the task henceforth is to carry out construction." He vainly attempted to use this to obstruct the socialist revolution. In the spring of 1966, he also had said in order to place politics in command, it was necessary "to set foot in production." He tried to draw the attention of the broad masses from important state affairs and to obstruct the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Lin Piao long ago said that from the various kinds of relations of production in the world "we should use the kind that can increase production." Teng Hsiao-p'ing also said: "What form of production is good? I am afraid we must adopt this kind of attitude: we must adopt the form that is easier to rehabilitate and develop production more properly in a particular place." Were they really concerned with "raising production" and "developing production"? This was no more than a smokescreen and their one and only true motive was to restore the capitalist relations of production. Teng Hsiao-p'ing expressed this more clearly than Lin Piao: "So long as production can be increased, working on one's own is also permissible. White or black, the cat which catches mice is a good cat."

Lin Piao and company aired grievances for the chieftains of the opportunist line criticized in the past two-line struggles within the Party and said, "The cadres who were repudiated and attacked in the protracted inner-Party struggle and the great cultural revolution are afraid to speak out though angry." Teng Hsiao-p'ing also plagiarized this old tune and said th taht "once the movement starts, it will invariably cause harm" to "the experienced cadres." This likewise air grievances for the chieftains of past opportunist lines and the purged renegades, enemy agents and unrepentant capitalist-roaders.

Emulating Confucius' call for "reviving states that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity," Lin Piao and company clamored

that "all those people falsely accused and persecuted in the past should be emancipated politically." The moment Teng Hsiao-p'ing returned to power, he immediately carried out this work which Lin Piao tried to carry out but was unable to make it in time. He invited "retired scholars," "called to office those who have fallen into obscurity" and "installed" those people who were dissatisfied with the great cultural revolution and persisted in taking the capitalist road back in leading posts as his able lieutentants for restoring capitalism.

The things said and done by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing before the great cultural revolution were also the things said and done by Lin Piao. The things said and done by Lin Piao are also the things said and done by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Some of them are actually so identical that not a single "phrase" has been changed.

It is not difficult to see that from the political line and the organizational line to the strategy and means, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, has completely inherited the mantle of Lin Piao. Meanwhile, he has also inherited the mantles of the chieftains of past opportunist lines. There is only one motive for passing on the reactionary mantle from one generation to another: To topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. As Teng Hsiao-p'ing has inherited the mantle of Lin Piao and followed his footsteps, how could he not end up in defeat in the manner of Lin Piao? "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again....till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."

* * *

REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

Proletarian Revolution in Literature and Art Advances in the Course of the Violent Struggle with Capitalist-Roaders

- a study of "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

Wen Hsiao (闻啸)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 23, 1976)

Thirty-four years ago, in his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." Different classes require literature and art to publicize their own ideas and serve their own political line. Therefore, in the domain of literature and art, as in the political sphere, there exists acute and complicated class struggle. Revolutionary and progressive literature and art always grow and develop in the struggle against the reactionary class on the decline.

In the historical period of socialism, in order to develop its own revolutionary literature and art, the proletariat inevitably has to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. This is dictated by the nature, target, tasks and future prospects of the socialist revolution. In the whole historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, and the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie who have wormed their way into the Party, and are "a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, they naturally have to lay hold of literature and art, or in their own words, "to contend for the ideological battlefront" so as to prepare public opinion for capitalist restoration. On the one hand, they energetically support and foster feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art, and on the other hand, they make every effort to exclude and chop to death proletarian revolutionary literature and art. It is in the course of waging a heated struggle with the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road that our proletarian revolutionary literature and art have developed and advanced.

The struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders in the realm of literature and art has as its focus the question of literature and art for whom pointed out in Chairman Mao's "Talks." Chairman Mao sharply points out, "Literature and art for the landlord class are feudal literature and art." "Literature and art for the bourgeoisie are bourgeois literature and art." But proletarian literature and art are "for the masses of people and, in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

However, since the founding of the people's republic, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company openly resisted the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as guided by Chairman Mao and frenziedly advocated feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art. Liu Shao-ch'i vociferously advocated that "old plays are of educational significance." Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously called for "manifesting the wisdom of emperors and princes, generals and ministers." In terms of space, they wanted to flood all literary and art stages in our country with emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties and pollute the fresh air of socialism. In terms of time, they wanted to keep people's time occupied by calling for the compilation of plays from the three sage kings and five virtuous emperors of China, so that 360 plays could be compiled and staged at the rate of one a day round the year. Under the control of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, the former Ministry of Culture was actually turned into a ministry of emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, or a department of dead foreigners. Just as mentioned in Chairman Mao's instruction at the end of 1963, "In many departments very little has been achieved so far in socialist transformation. The 'dead' still dominate in many departments.

Could the proletariat tolerate the continuance of this state of affairs? Of course not. Revolution is called for in drama as well as in literature and art. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the proletariat first launched a fierce attack against such impervious bulwarks of bourgeois literature and art as old Peking opera, old ballet and old symphony. The spearhead of the struggle was directed straight at certain so-called "communists"--Party persons in power taking the capitalist road--who "are enthusiastic about promoting feudal and capitalist art, but not socialist art." This revolution aroused great panic among the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and they frenziedly launched a counter-attack. Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly clamored: "I raise both hands in support of the reform of drama, but I don't like to watch them." Following this, some capitalist-roaders swung into action either on the stage or behind the scenes. They attacked and reviled scornfully the literary and art revolution and those proletarian revolutionary fighters engaged in such work, spread rumors and slanders against them, besieged and harassed them, jeered and sneered at them.... Maximum use was made of all kinds of despicable tricks. But the proletarian literary and art revolution could not be toppled by curses, and it did not come to a halt or fall back because of this. It was precisely on this fundamental question for "for whom," and the question of principle that the proletarian revolution in literature and art exemplified by model revolutionary plays waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party. As a result of the struggle, emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, lords and ladies, their pampered sons and daughters, freaks and monsters, were all driven off the stage and, in their place, a large number of worker-peasant-soldier heroic figures majestically stepped onto the literary and art stage. The reversal of history was thus reversed again and the proletariat really became the master of the house.

Just as in the political sphere, the struggle of the proletariat with the capitalist-roaders in the domain of literature and art can never be brought to an end after one or several battles. The struggle on the fundamental question of literature and art for whom must be carried on for a long time. The harsh realities of class struggle tell people that the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road and that the victory of the proletarian revolution in literature and art revolution has to be won in the heated struggle with the capitalist-roaders. The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party will never take their defeat lying down. They always vainly attempt to settle accounts with the great proletarian cultural revolution and reverse the verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the domain of literature and art, they negate with all ways and means the literary and art revolution exemplified by the model revolutionary plays. When stirring up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, didn't the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly attack the literary and art revolution exemplified by model revolutionary plays as "the blossoming of a lone flower"? He also fabricated out of nothing the story that "at present, tickets for model plays cannot be sold," slanderously described the literary and art revolution as in a mess, "a question of the line," etc., in a vain attempt to achieve the aim of negating the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

The aim of negating the proletarian revolution in literature and art exemplified by model revolutionary plays is to make feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art stage a comeback, and the representatives of the exploiting classes reoccupy the literary and art stage occupied by us. The arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing not only frenziedly advocated feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art before the great cultural revolution but also vowed that he would "turn over a new leaf" and "never reverse the verdicts." After he resumed work, he still stubbornly advocated old plays and talked nonsense saying, "Hasn't the revolution been successful after the staging of old plays for that many years?" It was sheer balderdash!

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao clearly pointed out long ago: "Literature and art are subordinated to politics but in turn they have a great influence on politics." The literature and art of a given class always are devoted to the politics of a given class. Only proletarian revolutionary literature and art can play the role of giving impetus to our proletarian revolutionary cause. By contrast, those feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing can only play a disruptive role toward our revolutionary cause. We are no strangers to this reactionary fallacy from Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Shortly after the founding of our people's republic, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i vociferously advocated such bad plays as The Fourth Son Pays a Visit to His Mother, etc. He said, "It doesn't matter to stage them. They have been staged for so many years. Have we not ended up with a new China?" Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary fallacy is only a carbon copy of this reactionary fallacy of Liu Shao-ch'i.

In the hands of which class is leadership over literature vested and what line is carried out--this decides the class nature of literature and art and decides the core of the question of whether literature and art can triumphantly advance along the direction of the workers, peasants and soldiers. In his "Talks," Chairman Mao profoundly points out, "Today, anything that is

truly of the masses must necessarily be led by the proletariat. Whatever is under the leadership of the bourgeoisei cannot possibly be of the masses. Naturally, the same applies to the new literature and art which are part of the new culture." This question was true in the period of democratic revolution, and is especially true in the period of socialist revolution. In order to tamper with the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and turn literature and art into their tool of public opinion for capitalist restoration, the capitalist-roaders within the Party naturally dream at all times of usurping leadership over literature and art and restoring the rule of the counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister line in literature and art.

The capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and the rise of capitalist-roaders to power means the rise of the bourgeoisie to power. The proletariat of course cannot transform literature and art according to the bourgeois outlook, and to yield to the bourgeoisie "would actually be to yield to the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie and to run the risk of undermining our Party and our country." Whom could we follow? We can only transform literature and art according to the outlook of the proletarian vanguard. The leadership seized by the proletariat in struggle must never be parted with lightly, and the fruits of victory of the proletarian literary and art revolution must be defended by fighting. The proletariat soberly realizes that only by consistently and untiringly waging a tit-for-tat struggle against Party persons in power taking the capitalist road, exercising a firm hold on leadership over the revolution in literature and art and unswervingly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in litereature and art can we make literature and art actually serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the economic base of socialism, and can we exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture.

At present, the struggle to deepen the criticism of the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which is being victoriously carried out in our country is a serious class struggle and two-line struggle. In his "Talks," Chairman Mao, with an eye on the muddle concepts of certain people toward the two-line struggle in literary and art circles in Yenan at that time, had called on the proletariat and all revolutionary writers and artists to "realize the seriousness of this great debate and join actively in this struggle, so that every comrade may become sound and our entire ranks may become truly united and consolidated ideologically and organizationally." Today, in the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, it is even more imperative for us to further grasp and apply this sharp weapon of the "Talks," heighten our consciousness, closely rally around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, persist in the proletarian revolution in literature and art, and strive to mold the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers--especially the images of proletarian heroes waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders, and carry through to the end the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Chinese Communist Party Advances Victoriously in Course of Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

the communist party of china founded and nurtured by our great leader chairman mao has traversed a brilliant course of struggle in the last 55 years. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the chinese communist party has combined the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, formulated a correct line and, through prolonged heroic struggles, won complete victory in the new-democratic revolution and great victories in the socialist revolution and the great proletarian cultural revolution, turning the once poor and backward semi-colonial and semi-feudal old china into an initially prosperous socialist state of proletarian dictatorship.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "a well-disciplined party armed with the theory of marxism-leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party -- these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy", the chinese communist party has, in the course of the revolution in the last 50 years and more, led the proletariat and the broad masses of people in their struggles against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, seized political power and won complete victory of the new-democratic revolution; and in the period of socialism, the chinese communist party has, abiding by chairman mao's teachings on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, waged struggles against the bourgeoisie and revisionism and capitalist-roaders inside the party, consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and grown in strength in the course of the struggles. the communist party of china is a great, glorious and correct party.

engels pointed out: "the development of the proletariat proceeds everywhere amidst internal struggles". marxism, lenin said, "has had to fight for every step forward in the course of its life". chairman mao teaches us: "history tells us that correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." the history of the chinese communist party's growth in strength is the history of struggle between the marxist-leninist revolutionary line formulated by chairman mao and the "left" and right opportunist and revisionist lines

within the party, a history of winning constant victories in this struggle.

chairman mao pointed out: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the chinese communist party, while leading the people of all nationalities in fighting the class enemies outside the party, resolutely unfolds the two-line struggle within the party. during the period of the democratic revolution, the chinese communist party defeated the right and "left" opportunist lines represented by chen tu-hsiu, chu chiu-pai, li li-san, lo chang-lung, wang ming and chang kuo-tao; during the period of socialist revolution, i.e., in the last 20 years and more since the founding of new china, it has successively defeated the kao kang--jao shu-shih anti-party clique, peng teh-huai's right opportunist line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line represented by liu shao-chi and lin piao. through these acute and complicated struggles, the party has, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, grown from small to big and from weak to strong and has developed victoriously. today the criticism of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping and the great anti-right deviationist struggle have made the party stronger, more consolidated and more vigorous.

chairman mao recently pointed out: "without struggle, there is no progress." this is a universal truth. the chinese communist party was founded and has grown strong in struggle. class struggle is the fundamental motive force in constantly developing and advancing the party. through every struggle, the party becomes purer, stronger, more united, more developed and advanced politically, ideologically and organizationally. during the great cultural revolution, the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao were smashed and their counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized. at present, the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts is going on throughout the country. these are educating the whole party and the people of the whole country. the old party members have become more aware of the need to continue the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, push forward the socialist revolution constantly and combat and prevent revisionism and they are imbued with more revolutionary vigor; the tempered vanguards of the proletariat have been admitted into the party and brought it fresh blood.

in the struggle against the party capitalist-roaders and revisionism since the start of the cultural revolution, the broad masses of party members have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin,

stalin and chairman mao and worked hard to grasp the basic principles and views of marxism-leninism. arming themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the struggle, they have become more conscious of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and raised their ability to detect and prevent revisionism as well as their ability to combat it.

in the summer and autumn last year, teng hsiao-ping used his power to stir up a right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts. acting behind the back of chairman mao and the political bureau of the party central committee, he came up with a revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" in an attempt to negate taking class struggle as the key link and the party's basic line and to do away with the achievements of the cultural revolution and restore capitalism. at that time, party organizations and party members in many parts of the country resisted, opposed and criticized his words and deeds and exposed his true features as the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party.

the tsinghua university party committee, for example, showed dauntless revolutionary spirit and took a firm and clear-cut political stand against right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts stirred up by teng hsiao-ping. the university party committee immediately saw through teng hsiao-ping's scheme and acted in direct contravention of it when he rushed out with the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link". it led all party members in a firm struggle against the revisionist line. the university party committee repeatedly stressed the importance of studying chairman mao's works and taking class struggle as the key link. as a result, when capitalist-roaders in the educational sphere at the instigation of teng hsiao-ping gave lectures here, there and everywhere, advocating a revisionist educational line, the tsinghua party committee penetratingly pointed out that those were "restorationist talks". the committee refused to convey them to the students or act in accordance with what the capitalist-roaders said. the party committee pointed out: "as long as the talks are revisionist in nature, we should struggle against them resolutely no matter where they come from. we should rebel against anyone who practises revisionism and takes the capitalist road. we should wage struggle against revisionism and capitalist roaders wherever they appear."

there are other examples. when "taking the three directives as the key link" was transmitted to the chaiho lead and zinc mines in liaoning province, party committee secretary su hsiao-chin, a veteran cadre, and all members of the committee resisted it. they studied chairman mao's instructions and adopted a decision against "taking the three directives as the key link". the

committee decided to continue upholding chairman mao's consistent teaching of "taking class struggle as the key link" and the party's basic line for the period of socialism.

in september last year a speech by teng hsiao-ping about building up the army was passed to a unit of the wuhan garrison. a 22-year-old fighter of the 6th company, a communist party member, was struck by the fact that teng hsiao-ping made no mention of class struggle or political line while talking glibly about "rectification". teng hsiao-ping said nothing about the role of the fighters in battle but, on the other hand, exaggerated the part played by weapons in a hard battle. this fighter found that what teng hsiao-ping was saying in his speech was diametrically opposed to chairman mao's military line. he rejected the speech and wrote a letter to chairman mao, pointing out in clear-cut terms the errors in it.

all these facts show that the chinese communist party has grown stronger and become more consolidated after being tempered in the cultural revolution and the struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and against the capitalist-roaders. marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line have found their way deeper into the hearts of the people and won resolute and wholehearted support from the whole party and the people throughout the country.

in 1964 our great leader chairman mao pointed out in a directive concerning the socialist education movement that the "bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." "those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers". recently, he pointed out: "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." this scientific thesis of chairman mao's on the bourgeoisie being right in the communist party is based on the historical lesson of the soviet union having turned revisionist and the experience of class struggle in china, particularly the several major inner-party struggles between the two lines in the period of the socialist revolution. this thesis is a powerful ideological weapon which ensures that the chinese communist party will advance triumphantly in current and future struggles to combat and prevent revisionism and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

the presence of bourgeois right and the influence of the bourgeoisie and revisionism abroad is the soil which engenders the new bourgeois inside the party. the emergence of the bourgeoisie within the party is an important characteristic of class struggle in the historical period of socialism. it is interconnected with the changes in class relations under the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao's thesis points out that in the period of socialism the bourgeoisie inside the party and the party capitalist-roaders have become the force at the core of the entire bourgeoisie and constitute the main danger for a capitalist restoration. this enables us to gain further understanding of the character, target, tasks and future of the socialist revolution, and the need to wage resolute struggle against those who are the main target of the revolution.

the chinese communist party is founded, nurtured and led by chairman mao and armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. chairman mao's revolutionary line is dominant in the party. when the bourgeoisie and capitalist-roaders like teng hsiao-ping emerge inside the party, they are inevitably unmasked, criticized and struggled against and serve as teachers by negative example. this strengthens the party and in no way obscures its radiance.

the chinese communist party dares to recognize and openly point out the existence of the bourgeoisie inside the party. it dares to arouse the masses both inside and outside the party to expose the bourgeoisie in the party. this shows that it has the strength to defeat the bourgeoisie inside itself and thereby bring the entire bourgeoisie to utter defeat. it shows that the chinese communist party is a genuine revolutionary party of the proletariat armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

struggle is the universal law governing the progress and development of the proletariat and its political party. struggle is an objective law. where there are contradictions, there is struggle. this is true now and will be so in ten thousand years. marxism-leninism maintains that inner party struggle is the reflection within the party of the class struggle in society at large. the basic line of the chinese communist party points out that socialism is a considerably long historical period during which classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue to exist. there is the struggle between the two roads -- socialism and capitalism, the danger of a capitalist restoration and the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. the two-line struggle within the party as an expression of these contradictions and the struggle against the party capitalist-roaders occurred

in the past, exist at present and will remain for a long time in the future.

this is what chairman mao stated to the whole party and the whole people in 1971 when the lin piao anti-party clique was exposed: "we have been singing the internationale for fifty years, yet on ten occasions certain people inside our party tried to split it. as i see it, this may happen another ten, twenty or thirty times. you don't believe it? you may not believe it. anyhow i do." the bourgeoisie inside the party is the main target of the revolution in the historical period of socialism. that the capitalist-roaders are still taking the capitalist road is a historical phenomenon determined by the objective law of class struggle. the proletariat must wage a protracted and resolute struggle against the bourgeoisie, guide the struggle in its course of development and win victory.

"the philosophy of the communist party is the philosophy of struggle." we proletarians are revolutionary optimists. a lofty revolutionary ideal is based on the mastery of the laws governing social development. the victory of the proletariat and the extinction of the bourgeoisie are inevitable and independent of man's will. neither hardship nor obstacle can block the victorious advance of the chinese communist party in struggle.

MEDICAL & HEALTH WORK

East China Mountainous Area Improves Medical and Health Work

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jul. 9, 1976)

the southern mountainous region of anhwei province now has one medical worker to every hundred people for the six million inhabitants as against less than one to every thousand before the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

prior to the cultural revolution, only cities had hospitals, and doctors sat in their consulting rooms waiting for patients to come to them. hardly any medical care was available to people living in the rural and mountainous areas. in cases of serious illness in this region there was no alternative but to carry the patient on a stretcher and trudge dozens of miles up hill and down dale to the nearest hospital. this is one of the reasons the peasants so bitterly hated the revisionist line in medical health work pushed by liu shao-chi.

mass criticism of this revisionist line in the course of the cultural revolution paved the way for the implementation of chairman mao's june 26, 1965 instruction: 'in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas'. since then, the medical and health work in the southern anhwei mountainous area has taken on a new look.

this area under three prefectures comprises twenty counties south of the yangtze river. take chihchou prefecture as an example. over 80 per cent of its appropriations for medical and health work now go to the rural areas. the number of hospital beds alone shows an increase of about 20 times over the year preceding the cultural revolution.

in the past, medical college graduates nearly all stayed in the big cities. now, a great majority of them are assigned to medical units below county level. thanks to this change of policy, an all-embracing medical and health service network has taken shape in the area. it is composed of medical college graduates as well as doctors from cities, local doctors, barefoot doctors and other health workers. the nearly 600 people's communes in the area now have their own hospitals, all production brigades have their own clinics and all production teams, their own health workers.

with state support but mainly by relying on their own collective strength, all the 4,000 production brigades in the area have set up cooperative medical services.

under this system, the peasants enjoy free or partly free medical care at the cost of one half to two yuan every year. the deficit, if any, is made good by communes and brigades from their public accumulation funds.

to practise economy, the medical workers in taiping county at the foot of the scenic huangshan mountain climb the hillsides to collect medicinal herbs and have as well opened up 80 hectares of wasteland to grow 500 varieties of such herbs. the annual output of 200 tons is used to make more than 100 kinds of medicine which have proved highly effective in treating various diseases.

the build-up of a force of barefoot doctors to supplement the public health work done by the hospitals is a vital factor in the transformation of the rural areas which lacked doctors and medicines.

lu shun-jung, a barefoot doctor of the chashan brigade, one day climbed 40 kilometres of zigzag path that wound across hills and gullies to tour seven villages. on this round he treated 14 cases. after returning home the following day, he put down his medical kit and went to the fields to take up his usual daily stint of physical labour.

once in the case of a seriously ill patient, he walked 15 kilometres of mountain paths everyday to give him acupuncture treatment. after two week's care, the patient was out of danger and well on the road to recovery.

this shows how lu shun-jung and many other barefoot doctors serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. while joining the peasants in field work, the barefoot doctors also work hard in dispensing care, treating ailments, doing preventive work and collecting and growing medicinal herbs.

"prevention first" stressed by chairman mao, is one of the main tasks in china's medical and health work.

the barefoot doctors and health workers are the mainstay in doing prevention work in southern anhwei's mountain areas. they regularly launch sanitation campaigns to wipe out mosquitoes, flies and other pests which transmit diseases, and mobilize the people to reconstruct wells, cooking ovens, latrines and animal enclosures to keep them in good condition. this has sharply cut the incidence of infectious diseases.

in this area, the sick can now get prompt treatment in their own localities when suffering from common complaints as well as from difficult and acute diseases.

in the old society, schistosomiasis ravaged this mountain area and many people died as a result. today the incidence of this disease has been sharply reduced while other epidemic diseases such as cholera, small pox and plague have been brought under control. the people of the region say the situation there is excellent and that they lead a happy life.

Medical and Health in China's Southwest Minority Nationalities Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 10, 1976)

all 21 minority nationalities in yunnan province now have their own barefoot doctors, comprising one quarter of the total number of barefoot doctors in the province.

this development, attained through the cultural revolution, has been achieved even by the tulungs, one of the smallest nationality in china. before the cultural revolution, the tulungs had only three doctors. now the tulungchiang commune, with a population of 3,000 tulungs has a clinic with 10 doctors, over 40 barefoot doctors, health workers and midwives.

the nanto village, populated by the chuang nationality, was a notorious "pest-ridden village" before liberation when humanbeings had to share the same room with the animals. a dysentery epidemic in 1945 took a toll of 31 lives here in less than a week. after liberation, especially after the start of the cultural revolution, a co-operative medical system has been set up, barefoot doctors trained and patriotic health campaigns often launched in this village. new hygienic conditions have been created and people have been taught to observe basic measures of preventing diseases such as boiling and filtering drinking water and sweeping the streets regularly. the former "pest-ridden village" has now been turned into a "model hygienic village". dysentery and malaria that prevailed before liberation have now disappeared. an average of 90 per cent of the labour force show up at work and its grain output is rising steadily.

in the past, chengtzushan production brigade of tengchung county was marked down as a malaria-infected area. now, with barefoot doctors and health workers preventing and curing diseases and with the raising of sanitation level, the village has been freed of all contagious diseases for the last six years running.

since the cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities in yunnan province have followed chairman mao's instruction: "in medical and health work put the stress on the rural areas". co-operative medical system has been adopted in 87 per cent of the people's communes and production brigades and is maintained by 32,000 barefoot doctors and 70,000 health workers and midwives.

abiding by the policy of self-reliance in running the co-operative medical system, the communes in this province have rallied the masses to plant chinese medicinal herbs. at present some 600 hectares of land in the province are annually producing about 500 tons of medicinal herbs, greatly reducing the medical expenses of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

North China Achieves Good Results in Goitre Treatment and Prevention

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

sixteen north china provinces, cities and autonomous regions have in the ten years of the great proletarian cultural revolution achieved satisfactory results in prevention and curative work in goitre cases. the disease has now been brought under control in 106 counties as against only two before the start of the cultural revolution in 1966.

goitre is an endemic disease in northern china, particularly in the rural areas. with the enlargement of the thyroid gland, the patient suffers from palpitations and difficulty in breathing, which interferes with his normal working ability. under the rule of the reactionary classes the disease, which affected many people over large areas, was ignored and the cases neglected.

with liberation, the great leader chairman mao, whose concern and care for the people is constant, issued a series of instructions on health and medical work. according to the "national programme for agricultural development" which was drawn up under the personal guidance of chairman mao, measures for the prevention and treatment of goitre were laid down. but in the 17 years before the cultural revolution, this work was sabotaged by liu shao-chi and his followers who pushed a revisionist line and refused to act upon chairman mao's instructions.

the work has made much progress since the repudiation of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in the cultural

revolution. a leading organ under the central committee of the chinese communist party was re-established to take charge of prevention and therapeutic work of endemic diseases in the north china area where local organs were also set up. the party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels organized cadres, masses, barefoot doctors, professionals and scientific workers to carry out the work. medical teams of the army and from city hospitals also took an active part. various curative and preventive measures were taken including the provision of salt to which the essential iodide had been added.

in hsinhsien prefecture of shansi province, where there are a considerable number of goitre cases, the prefecture party committee arranged for a survey of the goitre-afflicted areas to be made by the leading cadres of various counties and departments concerned. the leading cadres of the prefecture party committee held on the spot meetings, helped set up organizations for this task and drew up plans. one of the first steps taken was the addition of iodide to all table salt distributed in the area. after prevention and treatment for two years, the prefecture reported cures of 93.7 per cent of the patients and a check on the incidence of goitre.

the cooperative medical system and barefoot doctors -- two new creations of the great cultural revolution -- have played a tremendous role in the prevention and treatment of goitre. during the last few years, 267,000 barefoot doctors have taken part in the survey and treatment of goitre in northern china. to do this work the huinsien county party committee in honan province has trained 500 people on the spot and with barefoot doctors as the backbone in classes which in turn train other personnel. after two years' prevention and treatment, the incidence of goitre in the county has in the main been brought under control and 91.6 percent of cases cured.

in lunghua county, hopei province, operations under acupuncture anesthesia have been performed on goitre cases which have not responded to medical treatment. eighty per cent of the operations were done by barefoot doctors, all of them successful.

chairman mao's principle "put prevention first" has taken deep root among the people under the impetus of the cultural revolution. the masses have come forward to wage an effective struggle against goitre.

the suileng county party committee in heilungkiang province organised a county-wide drive to deal with goitre. within a few months the incidence had been checked in the main and 83.7 per cent of the patients already afflicted with goitre had been cured.

chinhsien county party committee in liaoning province mounted a mass drive to implement the principle of "putting prevention first". the occurrence of goitre was in the main brought under control in two years, something that had not been achieved in the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

party organizations in northwest china's shensi province have staged a mass prevention and treatment drive through meetings, broadcasts, blackboard newspapers, and lantern slide lectures. the wide dissemination of the principle of "putting prevention first" went on as the province increased its iodized salt processing factories from 34 to 77 in six months. 95.8 per cent of the people in the goitre areas now have iodized table salt, indispensable for the prevention and treatment of goitre. as a result the incidence rate has drastically declined and the cure rate risen sharply.

the departments of commerce, light industry and marketing and supply take the distribution of iodized table salt as a major measure to protect people's health. consequently most areas in northern china now add iodide to table salt, and upwards of 90 per cent of the population in ningsia, shansi and peking use iodized table salt as a matter of course.

the cultural revolution has opened up broad vistas for research work on the prevention and treatment of goitre and party organizations have encouraged scientific workers to undertake the research with the cooperation of workers, peasants and soldiers, cadres and professionals. a research group composed of the personnel of a hospital in penhsi county in northeast china's liaoning province and a medical team of a unit of the people's liberation army devised a new method by combining chinese and western medicine. this method has achieved a cure rate of at least 96 per cent, and made an important contribution to the prevention and treatment of goitre in northern china.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Rapid Educational Development in Southwest China Minority Areas

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 9, 1976)

education in the minority areas in szechwan province, southwest china, has developed apace under the impetus given by the great proletarian cultural revolution. last year, the number of students was 2.5 times that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, or eleven times that of the early post-liberation days. more than 90 per cent of the school-age children was enrolled.

the province has over ten minority nationalities, totalling three million people, including yi, tibet, hui, miao, mongolian and chiang. they mainly inhabit the ahpa tibetan autonomous prefecture, kantze tibetan autonomous prefecture and liangshan yi autonomous prefecture, all of them in northwestern szechwan.

in old china, these minority nationalities were cruelly oppressed, exploited and discriminated against by the reactionary ruling class, and were deprived of the right to education. at that time, there were only several primary and middle schools and one teachers' school in the area inhabited by the minorities which totalled 300,000 square kilometres. most of these schools were concentrated in cities and towns to exclusively serve the landlords, rich peasants, chieftains and headmen. the children of the poor were denied entrance. the result was that up to the time of liberation 90 per cent of the minority people were illiterate to the point where they recorded events by notching a piece of wood and accounted by knotting a piece of string.

after the founding of new china, education in these areas made some progress under the concern and assistance by the party and the state. but owing to the revisionist line in education pushed by liu shao-chi, which suppressed the enthusiasm of the minority people in running schools, the pace of development was far from what it should have been during the years before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

mass criticism of the revisionist line in education in the course of the cultural revolution greatly helped to fire the people's enthusiasm in taking over the running of the schools. since then, new schools have mushroomed in the rural and pastoral areas, on the plains and in the mountains. besides, thousands of minority nationality students in this area are being sent out every year to study in colleges or universities both inside and outside the province.

heishui county, situated in the big snow mountains in northwestern szechuan, is in the ahpa tibetan autonomous region 3,000 metres above sea level, a place passed through by the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in 1935 during the long march. with an area of 5,600 square kilometres and a population of 40,000, the county had not a single school before liberation. it now has 139 primary schools, distributed in all communes and brigades. besides, there is a middle school in every district and an evening school in every village. 95.7 percent of the school-age children are enrolled in 5-year primary schools.

education in these areas takes a variety of forms, including full-time schools, half-day schools and morning, mid-day and evening classes. to keep attendance regular, pupils are allowed to bring their younger brothers and sisters along to classes. in addition to the teaching centres, "tent schools" and mobile teaching groups have been set up to give lessons to the children in the remote pastoral and hilly areas. to help develop the education in the minority areas, the party and state have sent in a great number of teachers from other parts of the country and at the same time have set up training schools to develop a corps of teachers among the minority nationalities. there are now 7 teacher training schools and a number of classes in these areas. every year, about 1,000 graduates are assigned to teaching posts in the various autonomous prefectures or counties. they play an important role in developing national education.

Education Upsurge in Northwest China Minority County

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jul. 10, 1976)

chingyuan county, in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region, has achieved universal primary education and developed spare-time education for peasants under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line in education since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

the county now has 224 primary schools with a total of 10,000 pupils as against the 69 with a total of 3,000 in 1965, and the enrollment rate has increased from 40 to 90 per cent. at the same time, the number of middle schools has increased from one to eight. this means that every two production brigades in the county has a school.

the county, 97 per cent of whose population is of hui nationality, is situated at the southern foot of the liupan mountains. before liberation, it had only five primary schools. the labouring people of hui nationality whose children were deprived of their rights to go to school, had to travel many miles to have their letters written for them. education developed greatly after liberation under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party but, because of the influence and damage of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, it was still unable to meet the needs of the hui people and of the socialist revolution and construction.

the party organizations at various levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the county seized back the power in education in the cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's directive "in the countryside, the schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class." the labouring people became masters in education. they criticized the revisionist line and started a drive to make primary education universal and to develop spare-time education for the peasants.

hsinmin commune had eight schools with a small enrollment before the cultural revolution. roundly criticizing revisionist line in education in the cultural revolution, the commune party committee led cadres and commune members to persevere in running schools in various forms. they ran full-time schools at brigades, set up teaching centres in villages, and established mobile teaching classes for the remote mountainous villages. at the same time, they organized morning, noon and evening classes attached to the full-time schools. this has greatly benefited the poor and lower-middle peasants and enabled most of the commune's school-age children to get schooling.

the spare-time education for peasants has developed at a good pace and every production brigade now has its own evening school in which cadres and commune members study the marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works, criticize the bourgeoisie and acquire proficiency in reading and writing and the rudiments of science. five political evening schools in huahsing brigade under the huanghua commune organized commune members for concentrated study in the slack farming seasons and for separate study in the busy farming seasons. in this way 190 commune members rapidly raised their literacy level and learned methods of scientific farming.

all schools take as primary the political and ideological work and transformation of the students' ideology. a primary school near town adopted various

methods to give education in the revolutionary traditions, including running exhibitions on class struggle, asking veteran peasants and revolutionary cadres to relate actual experiences in the class struggle, and give examples from revolutionary history as well as inviting educated youth to report on what they had learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants while being re-educated by them. this has raised the pupils' consciousness of class and two line struggle and helped bring about changes in their mental outlook.

open-door schooling is widely carried out by all primary and middle schools in the county. the schools are linked up with factories and production brigades, and themselves run small workshops and farm. students learn not only from books but also from taking part in industrial and agricultural production, military drill, physical culture and sports. a great number of school graduates in the county have now returned to their own villages where they have become a backbone force in the movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture. many of them have joined the party or the communist youth league and some have assumed responsible posts in communes, brigades or production teams. all of them have made marked achievements in their work.

with the profound changes brought about in the cultural revolution, the teachers and staffs are criticizing the slander that "the present is not as good as the past" spread by teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-road, in an attempt to negate the cultural revolution. they are determined to carry out better and further chairman mao's proletarian line in education and do well the revolution in education.

OPEN-DOOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

East China Academy of Agricultural Science Achieves Successes in Open Door Scientific Resesarch

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 9, 1976)

members of the academy of agricultural science of east china's chekiang province, working with people's commune members in scientific research, in recent years have achieved successes in more than 70 items, including seed breeding and plant protection.

the academy summed up the peasants' experience in production in an essay "the technique of transplanting rice seedlings with root-soil". as the area is now devoting more and more land to growing three crops a year, the early rice crop is usually not harvested when time is due for planting late rice. the peasants solved the problem by first transplanting the nursed late rice seedlings on a smaller plot before finally transplanting them on the assigned fields. this technique for transplanting seedlings twice, reported in another essay, has already been extensively spread within the province. this method has many strong points: thrifty use of seedbeds, healthy seedling growth and higher per-hectare yields.

the academy together with commune members cultivated and spread good strains of seeds every year. in the past, it usually took 10 years to cultivate a new seed strain, but since the advent of the great cultural revolution the academy has already evolved 12 new rice varieties.

the researchers of the provincial institute of zootechnics and veterinary science with the animal tenders of more than 20 production brigades and the state farm stockmen of 10 counties developed a cross-bred pig. the pig puts on 28.5 per cent more weight a day than the local strain. researchers of the provincial institute of horticulture obtained a record high-yield of more than 70 tons per hectare with their new hybrid of tomato plants.

the academy also has trained for the countryside a large technical force, mainly composed of peasants, using various methods such as setting up short-term training classes, lectures or on-the-spot direction. now chekiang province has a mass scientific experimental force of nearly 400,000 members, which forms a 4-level network of scientific research covering county, people's commune, the production brigade and the production team levels.

FARMING

Peasant Expert in Rice-growing

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jul. 9, 1976)

in counties in the ningsia hui autonomous region irrigated by the yellow river, grain output has been considerably raised by changing from single to double cropping, planting one of wheat and one of rice.

the new double-cropping system was initiated by ting hsueh-li, an old peasant of hui nationality of the kucheng production brigade. ting is also an expert seed-breeder who developed, from 300 varieties imported from other provinces, six high-quality seed strains that suit local planting conditions.

the local peasants call him their rice-growing expert. he is now a part-time teacher at ningsia university and the ningsia agricultural college as well as an adviser on rice-growing to the ningsia agricultural research institute. he had also attended several national conferences on agricultural science and technique. in the last three years, besides introducing his experiences to visitors to his fields, he delivered 120 reports to peasants, cadres and scientists.

the 67 year-old ting hsueh-li suffered untold miseries before liberation as a child beggar and a farmhand for the landlords. after the founding of the people's republic of china, he took an active part in the socialist revolution in his village as one of the masters of his country and organized the first agricultural producers' cooperative in his locality. with the setting up of the people's communes in 1958, he became a cadre of the kucheng production brigade and joined the chinese communist party that same year. now he is vice-chairman of the brigade's revolutionary committee and deputy head of a scientific experiment group.

he often says: "without chairman mao and the communist party my present happy life would be unthinkable." determined to devote himself to socialist revolution and construction, he attends political evening school, studies marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to raise his political consciousness and carries out experiments in scientific farming. the cultural revolution has further spurred his enthusiasm to raise production.

in his region, the non-frost period is short and in the past people believed that it was only possible to plant one crop a year, either of rice or wheat. ting hsueh-li's suggestion to change from single to double cropping promptly received support of the brigade party branch. rice seedlings were formerly nursed in may

during the high-water season of the yellow river. to gain growth time, ting hsueh-li tried nursing the seedlings a month earlier. but because the seeds would not germinate in the low temperature, his first attempt failed.

however, this setback did not dishearten him. he was determined to produce more grain for the state in one way or another. to prevent losses to the collective, he took three kilogrammes of his own rice, lighted a fire in a room and laid out a plastic sheet which he spread with soil, fertilizer and seeds. this time, under his meticulous and constant care the seeds germinated.

after a certain period under hothouse conditions, the seedlings were transplanted to the fields where wheat had been harvested. working together, ting hsueh-li and the commune members of the brigade finally changed over to double-cropping. this method was later spread to all counties in the yellow river irrigated area in the autonomous region.

ting hsueh-li is also an enthusiast in cultivating fine seed strains. his brigade used to produce a kind of glutinous rice much liked by the local population, but with a low yield. ting hsueh-li cross-bred it with other high-quality seeds and in a few years turned out a new strain with a per-hectare yield of 9 tons. he also cross-bred a good strain of rice imported from a foreign country with a local one and succeeded in producing a high-yielding, tasty rice that requires little fertilizer. this strain has also been popularized in many counties in the autonomous region.

ting hsueh-li's achievements have boosted production in his brigade. compared with the pre-cultural revolution days, both total grain output and per hectare yield in his brigade have multiplied. it has reaped an average of 7.5 tons per hectare for five consecutive years.

under his leadership, his brigade is experimenting on many items including the cultivation of high-quality seeds, inter-planting and the use of various kinds of chemical fertilizers. apart from becoming self-sufficient in high-quality seeds, the brigade has provided 2,000 tons of fine seed to the whole autonomous region. moreover, his brigade maintains contact with 13 provinces throughout the country to exchange experiences in scientific research.

GOOD HARVESTS

China Successfully Grows Triticale

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

a good harvest of triticale, a crossbreed of wheat and rye, has been gathered on 1,300 hectares of land in southwest china, northwest china and north china.

the octoploid triticale grown was evolved by chinese agro-scientists working in close cooperation with peasants. triticale gives high yields and is rich in protein. it is resistant to natural adversities and disease and reacts well to fermentation, is hardy and grows in cold, poor and arid mountainous areas.

triticale seeds were sown on 800 hectares of land in the winter of 1975 in the cold mountainous weining county 3,000 metres above sea level in southwest china's kweichow province. per-hectare yield was 30 percent higher than that of oats and rye.

scientists, who were engaged in triticale research, criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on scientific research after the start on the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. they stepped out of the institute buildings to do research in the rural areas. they selected several strains of triticale on the basis of years of experimentation. while conducting tests on experimental plots, they started trial cultivation on small patches of land on the outskirts of peking with the help of the peasants. they released triticale nos. 1 to 5 between 1969 and 1970. trial cultivation on arid alkali land in the holan mountain area in the ningsia hui autonomous region turned out successful. then cultivation was extended to other parts of the region and in kweichow and szechwan provinces. shensi, kansu, yunnan, shantung, shansi, honan and hopei provinces have also been growing triticale in recent years.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

a chinese men's basketball team with yu wen-huai as leader and yi feng as deputy leader, left here by air today for a friendly visit to afghanistan.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

a chinese friendship visiting group led by comrade shang tzu-chin, member of the hunan provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, left here for albania by air today.

leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other organizations concerned saw the delegation off at the airport.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present at the airport.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Greets Albania's Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

"today, we commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army (pla) warmly greet, with profound proletarian internationalism, the heroic people's army of albania -- our close comrades-in-arms fighting at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism -- and extend them our militant salute."

this is said in an article by a unit of the chinese pla air force carried in the "people's daily" today, the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the people's army of albania.

entitled "the hearts of revolutionary comrades-in-arms are linked together", the article says: "under the leadership of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian people's army has traversed a most glorious fighting course and is greeting the brilliant festival of its 33rd founding anniversary.

"the heroic people's army of albania is a great people's army created and led personally by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. this army, born in the revolutionary flames of the national liberation war, has continuously grown in strength in the course of struggle. acting on the teachings of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, upholding marxism-leninism and carrying out a proletarian line in army building, the people's army of albania in its 33 years of brilliant course has made indelible credit to the motherland and people."

the article goes on to say: "the 33 years of brilliant course is an eloquent proof that the heroic people's army of albania is the unbreakable pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the impregnable fortress in defence of the socialist motherland. particularly in the last few years, the people's army has launched side by side with the people a series of revolutionization movements, taken an active part in class struggle and resisted and opposed bourgeois and revisionist corrosion and influence, thus raising constantly the political and ideological consciousness of the commanders and fighters. as comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, has pointed out: 'our people's army is one of the most important weapons of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the beloved army of the workers and peasants, of all the working masses of our country.'"

the article quotes chairman mao as saying: "'a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' china

and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked." the article concludes: "every victory the albanian people and their army have won in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism, and in their socialist revolution and construction is a tremendous support and encouragement to us. we are firmly convinced that the people's army of albania will grow stronger and win still greater victories in their great socialist revolution and construction. we commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army are determined, together with the heroic albanian comrades-in-arms, to sharpen vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, continuously consolidate and develop the militant unity which is fostered personally by the chinese people's great leader, chairman mao, and the albanian people's great leader, comrade enver hoxha, and is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and fight together and triumph together in the great struggle against imperialism and revisionism."

Albanian Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 10, 1976)

haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania; mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers; and other party and government leaders hysni kapo, hekuran isai, spiro koleka, rita marko and nesti nase called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express profound condolences on the death of comrade chu teh and laid wreaths on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers.

among others who went to the chinese embassy to pay respects were representatives from the albanian government ministries and commissions, the people's army, various mass organizations and the tirana party and administrative organs.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania also paid mourning calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman of Central Committee of Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

r. birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), sent a letter on july 6 on behalf of the party central committee to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the letter says, "the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) grieves at the sad death of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, member of the political bureau of the communist party of china and hero of the long march. it sends its deepest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china on its great loss.

"outstanding communist fighter, general of the red army and leader of innumerable campaigns of the chinese revolution, comrade chu teh symbolised the strength, dedication and brilliance of the victorious red army later to become the people's liberation army."

the letter continues: "guided by chairman mao's correct political line the communist party of china undertook its epic long march almost 41 years ago.

it says, "'clouds of fighters and commanders are singing like a great wind...' wrote chu teh in a poem of those tremendous years. we who have witnessed the march of socialism in china and see the red banner of marxism-leninism rising high in five continents salute our departed comrade and pledge ourselves anew to fight for the greatest cause of mankind -- socialism."

British Government Officials, Friends Mourn
Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman
Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 9, 1976)

british government officials and friendly personages called at the chinese embassy here today to pay tribute to chu teh, the late chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

among them were lord goronwy-roberts, minister of state, as well as officials of the british foreign office and other government departments .

among other visitors were derek bryan, vice-president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, lord nelson, president of the sino-british trade council, j.f. ford, director of the great britain-china centre.

foreign diplomatic envoys also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), and other leading members of the party called at the chinese embassy on july 7, 8 and 9 to honour deeply the memory of comrade chu teh.

a number of british friends have sent messages of condolence to the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND BURMA

Communist Party of Burma Central Committee
Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of burma on july 7 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

we are shocked and deeply grieved to learn from the radio of the death of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. at the passing away of this great proletarian revolutionary, we,

on behalf of the entire membership of the communist party of burma, all the commanders and fighters of the people's army and the entire burmese people, extend our deep condolences to the c.p.c. central committee and, through you, to the entire membership of the chinese communist party, all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, the entire chinese people and the bereaved family.

comrade chu teh was an outstanding, glorious fine son of the great chinese communist party, a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people. he was a great proletarian revolutionary respected not only by the chinese party, army and people, but also by the genuine marxist-leninists and revolutionary people the world over, and who had waged a dauntless struggle for the cause of communism throughout his life.

the life of comrade chu teh is one of loyalty to the party and people, a life of courageous struggle for the cause of communism. he had, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, upheld the proletarian revolutionary line and selflessly devoted his energy in his lifetime to the liberation of the chinese people and the victory of the cause of communism. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, comrade chu teh had made tremendous contribution to the building, development and consolidation of an invincible, new-type proletarian army, to the building and development of base areas under the red political power, to the fight for the victory of the new democratic revolution and the building of the people's democratic dictatorship, to the building and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to the persistent continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to build socialist china into a staunch bulwark of the world proletarian revolution. therefore, the death of comrade chu teh is a tremendous loss not only to the chinese party, army and people, but also to the genuine marxist-leninists including our party and the revolutionary people of the whole world.

we will always learn from comrade chu teh's proletarian revolutionary spirit and his lofty revolutionary spirit of always remaining loyal to the party, the revolution and the people and fighting selflessly and undauntedly all his life for the cause of communism. we will further consolidate and strengthen the militant unity with the great communist party of china led by chairman mao tsetung and with all genuine marxist-leninist parties, and always fight shoulder to shoulder for the total liquidation of imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries in the globe. we will learn from and help each other in the firm struggle for this great cause of communism.

eternal glory to comrade chu teh, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, respected and loved by our party, army and people.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Kampuchean Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

polpot, prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea, yesterday received and had a cordial and friendly talk with chinese ambassador sun hao, according to a report from phnompenh.

. deputy prime minister ieng sary was present on the occasion.

Kampuchean Leaders Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

khieu samphan, president of the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, nuon chea, chairman of the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea, polpot, prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea, and ieng sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy in democratic kampuchea this morning to mourn the death of npc chairman chu teh, according to a phnompenh report.

on behalf of the government and people of democratic kampuchea, president khieu samphan, chairman nuon chea, prime minister polpot and others expressed deep condolences on the passing away of chairman chu teh. they told tsao kuei-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, that chairman chu teh was a fine communist and distinguished internationalist of the proletariat of china. his revolutionary life was full of lofty, revolutionary heroism and the dauntless spirit of surmounting difficulties. he unswervingly upheld the wise line of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as the outstanding leader, and devoted his whole life to the chinese people's revolutionary struggle and the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples throughout the world.

under the leadership of chairman mao and together with other chinese leaders, chairman chu teh whole-heartedly supported, helped and encouraged the kampuchean people in their revolutionary struggle, and in particular, made tremendous contributions to the complete victory of the people's national liberation war in kampuchea

which lasted for five years and more. they also said that they will turn grief into strength and work for the further consolidation and development of the friendship and militant unity between kampuchea and china.

wreaths were sent by the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, the people's congress of kampuchea and the government of democratic kampuchea.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to democratic kampuchea also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy today.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Queen of Denmark Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

margrethe, queen of denmark, sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 7, expressing condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee. the message reads.

at the death of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the 4th national people's congress of the people's republic of china, i wish to express to the standing committee my sincere sympathy on the occasion of the loss suffered by the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND DOMINICA

Political Committee of Red Line of Dominican "June 14" Revolutionary Movement Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

the political committee of the red line of the dominican "june 14" revolutionary movement yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing profound grief over the passing away of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

we extend to you the profound grief of the marxist-leninists and other revolutionaries of the dominican republic over the death of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and an outstanding leader of the chinese party, army, government and people as well as of the world proletarian revolution.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Press Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

the egyptian press delegation headed by sabry abuel magd mohamod, editor-in-chief of the "al mussawar (illustrated)", wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

lu ying, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, sun kuan-lung, leading member of the "kwangming daily", wang li-hsing, deputy editor-in-chief of the "peking daily", and fang sung-cho, leading member of a section of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, saw the delegation off at the airport.

medhat tewfik, charge d'affaires ad interim, and haney sharafeldin, first secretary, of the egyptian embassy here were present at the airport.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, harbin, taching, tachai, shanghai, wuhsi and kwangchow.

the former delegation leader abdel moneim el sawy left for home earlier.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

urho kekkonen, president of the republic of finland, sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 7, expressing the most sincere condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

on the passing away of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and a most outstanding leader of the people's liberation army, i wish to express my most sincere condolences. on this time of mourning, i also wish to present to the family of his excellency my deepest sympathy.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

the political bureau of the marxist-leninist communist party of france sent a message to chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china on july 6, extending condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

we learned with profound sorrow that comrade chu teh died on july 6.

the marxist-leninist communists of france bow with the greatest respect before the memory of the great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, outstanding leader of the party, state and army.

the example of the great fighter of the cause of communism, who is loyal to the party and the chinese people, will live eternally in the memory of the revolutionaries of france. the life of comrade chu teh was full of revolutionary exploits which constitute an inexhaustible source of education.

applying the revolutionary line of chairman mao, comrade chu teh played an imperishable role in the

struggle for the liberation of the chinese people and the triumph of communism.

we are convinced that the chinese people will transform their grief into strength, reinforce the dictatorship of the proletariat and combat and prevent revisionism. in the name of all marxist-leninist communists of france, the political bureau of the marxist-leninist communist party of france joins the chinese communists and people in saying:

glory to comrade chu teh excl.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and his wife yu li-chun met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a number of noted japanese scholars here this morning.

the japanese friends present on the occasion were mr. and mrs. kazuto matsumura, mr. and mrs. kyoshi inoue, mr. hikotaro ando, professor yoko ando and associate professor tomio yoshida.

Japanese Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

the friendship delegation from the hokkaido office of the japan association for the promotion of international trade led by shinichi nishida left here for home by air today after winding up its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

arriving in peking on june 30 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, the delegation visited sian and tientsin.

Speaker of Japanese House of Representatives Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

shigesaburo maeo, speaker of the house of representatives of japan, sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 7, expressing profound condolences on the death of n.p.c. standing committee chairman chu teh. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the obituary notice on the passing away of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i hereby express my profound condolences and beg you to convey my condolences to the family of the deceased.

President of Japanese House of Councillors Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

kenzo kono, president of the japanese house of councillors, sent a message on july 7 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of n.p.c. standing committee chairman chu teh. the message reads:

i have learnt with deep grief of the obituary notice on the passing away of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. i hereby express my condolences.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Delegation of Japanese Veterans' Association for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

president
liao cheng-chih of the china-japan friendship association today met with all members of the delegation of the japanese veterans' association for japan-china friendship with kosaku nakano as leader and novoru shimoda as deputy leader. they had a friendly conversation.

japanese friends in peking sueo tokuchi and his wife were present at the meeting.

secretary-general sun ping-hua and council members chin li and shan ta-chi of the china-japan friendship association were present on the occasion.

the delegation will soon leave peking to tour other parts of china before going home.

Japanese Government Officials and Prominent Personages Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 10, 1976)

japanese government
officials and personages of various circles in the last few days called at the chinese embassy here to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among those who made condolence calls at the chinese embassy were japanese prime minister takeo miki, foreign minister kiichi miyazawa, and finance minister masayoshi ohira.

among the mourners were also chairman of the central executive committee of the japan socialist party tomomi narita, chairman of the komei party yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the democratic socialist party ikko kasuga, and personages from various circles of japan.

present on the occasion were also leading members of the general association of korean residents in japan and the tokyo association of chinese residents, as well as patriotic chinese nationals including sheng chen and hsu yi-chiao.

diplomatic envoys of 55 countries to japan also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Ensemble Leaves Nanking for Wuhan

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 9, 1976)

the korean people's army ensemble led by major general kim ung do, director of the propaganda department of the k.p.a. general political bureau, left here for wuhan by special train this afternoon in the company of ting li, deputy director of the cultural department under the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

the ensemble was seen off at the railway station by li shui-ching, and wang en-mao, deputy commander and deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units; hu hung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; hsu pin, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of departments concerned of the p.l.a. nanking units, the kiangsu provincial p.l.a. command and other provincial and municipal departments; combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers and local literary and art workers.

while in nanking the ensemble gave four performances of the full-length revolutionary opera "a true daughter of the party" and two song and dance performances which drew a worker-peasant-soldier audience of nearly 30,000.

the korean comrades also visited the nanking yangtze river bridge and the nanking radio factory and attended a theatrical performance given by the nanking p.l.a. units and kiangsu provincial artists. principal artists of the ensemble had a cordial meeting with combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers.

Chairman Mao Tsetung, Premier Hua Kuo-feng Greet President Kim Il Sung, Premier Pak Sung Chul on China-Korea Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the state of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade pak sung chul, premier

of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the message reads:

comrade kim il sung,
general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the state of the democratic people's republic of korea,

comrade pak sung chul,
premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea,

pyongyang

on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, we wish to extend, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, our warm congratulations to the workers' party of korea and the government and the fraternal people of korea.

the peoples of china and korea are comrades-in-arms and brothers. the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which was concluded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, fully embodies the militant friendship and great unity of our two peoples cemented with blood-shed in their protracted fight against common enemies. since the signing of the treaty, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and korea have developed in an all-round and deep-going way, and the friendship and unity of our two peoples have been further consolidated and strengthened. about this the chinese people are most happy.

the chinese people warmly praise the brilliant successes achieved by the fraternal korean people on all fronts: socialist revolution, socialist economic construction and the building of national defence, under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea. the chinese people firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and resolutely condemn all schemes aimed at creating "two koreas". we are sure that the heroic korean people will remove interference by any outside

forces and accomplish the great cause of opposing u.s. imperialist aggression and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

mao tsetung,

chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

hua kuo-feng,

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, july 10, 1976

President Kim Il Sung, Premier Pak Sung Chul Greet Anniversary of Korea-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and pak sung chul, premier of the administrative council of the d.p.r.k., sent a message today to chairman mao tsetung and premier hua kuo-feng, warmly greeting the 15th anniversary of the signing of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the d.p.r.k. and the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administrative council of the d.p.r.k. and the entire korean people, extend our warm greetings and regards to you and, through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the p.r.c. and the fraternal chinese people.

the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries was an epoch-making event. it brought to a new and higher stage the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation

between our two peoples which were cemented with blood in protracted and strenuous revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for freedom and liberation.

the treaty was concluded on the basis of the principle of complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and comradely cooperation. in the past 15 years, it has greatly contributed to the maintaining of peace and security in asia, the promotion of the common cause of the people of the countries of the new-emerging forces against aggression and intervention of various forms and for the construction of a new society.

we have noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the korean and chinese peoples, founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been incessantly expanded and strengthened in the struggle to achieve the common goal.

on this occasion, we heartily wish that the fraternal chinese people will unite ever more closely around comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, and attain fresh successes in the struggle for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and building china into a modern socialist power.

Korean Party and Government Leaders Pay Respects to Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 10, 1976)

on behalf of president kim il sung and the workers' party and government of korea, kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the party central committee and premier of the administration council, called at the chinese embassy yesterday afternoon to express condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

a wreath sent by president kim il sung and another by the central committee of the workers' party, the central people's committee and the administration council were placed in the mourning hall in the chinese embassy.

other korean party and government leaders so chol, yang hyong sop, chong jun gi, kong jin tae and hwang jang yop also made condolence calls at the embassy.

comrades kim dong gyu, pak sung chul and others wrote the following in the mourners' book:

"the death of comrade chu teh, one of the outstanding leaders of the communist party, state and army of china and a close comrade-in-arms of the korean people, is a big loss not only to the chinese people but to the korean people as well.

"though comrade chu teh has passed away, the noble feats he performed will shine long."

on the same day, leading comrades of ministries and departments concerned of the korean administration council, mass organizations, pyongyang city administration and people's representatives also visited the chinese embassy to extend condolences and lay wreaths.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in korea went to the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Great, Everlasting Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "a great, everlasting friendship" in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the editorial reads:

entertaining sentiments of revolutionary friendship today, the chinese people are warmly celebrating, together with the fraternal korean people, the 15th anniversary of the signing of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

fifteen years ago, comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, personally led a korean party and government delegation on a visit to china, and a china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was then signed by the two countries. it was concluded on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and it has crystallized the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples in the form of treaty. its signing fully reflected the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries and conformed entirely to their fundamental interests. it represented a great milestone in the history of friendly relation between the peoples of china and korea.

the chinese and korean peoples have forged with blood a profound revolutionary friendship in the course of their protracted struggle against their common enemies. in the years of the chinese war of resistance against japan, the fine sons and daughters of the korean people supported us with their blood and lives. when u.s. imperialism launched a war of aggression against korea, the chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, sent to korea the chinese people's volunteers who, fighting shoulder to shoulder and exchanging support with the korean people and the korean people's army, defeated the u.s. aggressors. in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, our two peoples have consistently helped each other, cooperated closely and advanced hand in hand.

in the past 15 years since the signing of the treaty, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples have been further strengthened. the relation of friendly mutual assistance and cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic, military and cultural fields have developed rapidly in an all-round way. great victories have been scored in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in both countries.

under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people have successfully carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution and smashed liu shao-chi's and lin piao's bourgeois headquarters. the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has been consolidated more than ever before, and tremendous achievements have been made in our socialist revolution and socialist construction. at present, a great victory has been won in the struggle initiated and led personally by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. our industrial and agricultural production and the national economy as a whole are ever flourishing. an excellent situation prevails in china domestically.

under the leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have persevered in the dictatorship of the proletariat, upheld the road of socialism, relied on their own strength, worked hard, held high the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, marched forward in big strides at chollima speed, and scored tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. at present, following the teachings of president kim il sung and responding enthusiastically to the fighting call of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the korean people are unfolding a great and momentous "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" and creating a new upsurge of socialist construction. the chinese people rejoice at the brilliant successes

scored by the fraternal korean people and wish them continuous, new and still greater successes.

the chinese people firmly support the korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and resolutely oppose u.s. aggression and interference in korea. for many years, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has waged an unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. however, the pak jung hi clique, with the support and at the connivance of u.s. imperialism, has stubbornly pursued a policy of national split, trampled on the north-south joint statement, shipped into south korea big quantities of modern weapons, and repeatedly staged military exercises to aggravate tension on the korean peninsula. the united states must dissolve the "u.n. command" and withdraw all its troops from south korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly. the korean question must be solved by the korean people themselves without any foreign interference. the reunification of korea should be realized on the basis of the principles and policies put forth by president kim il sung. we deeply believe that under the brilliant leadership of president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, the korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland will certainly triumph.

china and korea are close neighbours sharing the same mountains and rivers. the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples, founded and cultivated personally by chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung, are long-tested and indestructible.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung has pointed out: "korea and china are friendly neighbours knitted together with relations of kinship and the peoples of the two countries are brothers closely tied with the deep-rooted bond of amity."

the chinese people will, in the days to come, continue to follow the instructions of chairman mao and always unite, fight side by side and win victories together with the korean people. we whole-heartedly wish the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples everlasting.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

kaysone phomvihane, general secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the government of the people's democratic republic of laos, souphanouvong, president of the lao people's democratic republic and president of the supreme people's council, phoun sipaseuth, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the lao government, have sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, npc standing committee vice-chairman soong ching ling, premier hua kuo-feng and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, extending condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

learning of the death of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, we are deeply grieved.

with the passing away of comrade chu teh, the communist party of china, the national people's congress, the government of the people's republic of china, and the brotherly chinese people have lost a venerated leader, an excellent communist fighter, and an outstanding patriot, who devoted all his life to the revolutionary cause and socialist construction in the fraternal p.r.c. the lao people have lost a close and respected friend.

on behalf of the lao people's revolutionary party, the supreme people's council, the government of the lao people's democratic republic and the lao people, we wish to pay high tribute to the services rendered by comrade chu teh, and through you, convey our condolences to the c.p.c., the n.p.c., the p.r.c. government, the brotherly chinese people and the bereaved family.

Lao Party and State Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Jul. 10, 1976)

condolence calls were made at the chinese embassy here this morning on the death of comrade chu teh by kaysone phomvihane, general secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao government, souphanouvong, president of the lao people's democratic republic and president of the supreme people's council, and other lao party and state leaders nouhak phoumsavane, phoumi vongvichit, phoun sipaseuth, faydang lobliayao, khamsouk keola and others.

souvanna phouma, adviser to the government of the lao people's democratic republic, also paid a condolence call at the chinese embassy.

premier kaysone phomvihane and president souphanouvong and other lao party and state leaders stood in silent memory of comrade chu teh before his portrait and signed their names in the mourners' book.

in the mourning hall was a wreath from the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, the lao supreme people's council and the government of the republic.

condolence calls were paid at the chinese embassy today by many representatives of lao party, government and army units and various mass organizations, by diplomatic envoys of some countries and representatives of patriotic chinese residents.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chairman of Communist Party of North Kalimantan Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

wen ming chuan, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan, sent a message on july 7 to the central committee of the chinese communist party, extending deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's

congress, we extend our deep condolences to the chinese communist party, the fraternal chinese people and the family of comrade chu teh.

comrade chu teh was a fine communist and a great proletarian revolutionary. he had devoted his whole life to the chinese revolution and the cause of communism. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, he persisted in continuing the revolution and selflessly dedicated all his life to the democratic revolution, socialist revolution, and socialist construction, and to the great revolutionary struggle of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

comrade chu teh was one of the outstanding leaders of the chinese communist party and the chinese people. he had made important contributions to the building and development of the invincible chinese people's liberation army and to the building and strengthening of revolutionary base areas. in every stage of development of the revolution, he accomplished immortal deeds for the party and people.

the passing away of comrade chu teh is a great loss not only to the chinese communist party and the chinese people, but also to the international communist movement. we north kalimantan communists and revolutionary people will conscientiously learn from his proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble character. we will hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and fight persistently against opportunism and revisionism of all shades inside and outside the party, resolutely fulfil the two current tasks of our party -- criticizing revisionism and consolidating the party, steadily raise the level of proletarian revolutionary consciousness and strengthen the conviction in the victory of the revolution and the cause of communism, remain loyal to the revolution, fight tenaciously, be skilled in carrying out the revolution, rely on the people, and under the guidance of the party's correct line, march on courageously along the road of people's war opened up by comrade mao tsetung, the great revolutionary teacher, for the peoples of all colonies and semi-colonies, and strive for the complete victory of the democratic revolution and communism.

eternal glory to comrade chu teh, great proletarian revolutionary excl.

CHINA AND NEPAL

China, Nepal Sign Agreement on Building Water Conservancy Project

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jul. 9, 1976)

an agreement on the construction of the pokhara water conservancy and irrigation project was signed here yesterday between the governments of china and nepal.

the agreement was signed by li nuan-chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nepal, and bharat bahadur pradhan, secretary of the ministry of finance of nepal, on behalf of their governments.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Communist Party General Secretary Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

learn with deepest regret of the death of comrade chu teh, a great revolutionary marxist-leninist whose activity in leadership on all fronts goes back to the early days of your heroic struggles for socialist china. the part he played has been an inspiration to marxist-leninists everywhere. your great loss is a loss to our movement in all parts of the world.

New Zealand Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

r.d. muldoon, prime minister of new zealand, sent a message to chinese premier hua kuo-feng on july 8, expressing his deepest sympathy on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i was saddened to learn of the death on 6 july of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. we in new zealand offer our deepest sympathy to you and the chinese people in the loss of a much respected colleague and leader.

chu teh's many years of tireless dedication to the advancement of his country and the progress of its people will take their place in the annals of history.

CHINA AND NORWAY

King of Norway Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

olav the fifth, king of norway, sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 7, extending sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee. the message reads:

please accept the expression of my sincere condolences on the demise of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Machine Building Industry Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

the delegation of machine building industry from romania led by rosu alexandru, vice-minister of machine building industry, left here for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading member of organizations concerned.

on hand were ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim, and constantin pricop, commercial counsellor, of the romanian embassy here.

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, met with the delegation on july 1.

while in china, the romanian guests visited peking, tientsin, shenyang and shanghai.

Romanian Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade
Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 10, 1976)

romanian party and state leaders, government ministers and representatives from various circles called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to mourn the death of comrade chu teh. they include: stefan voitec, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the state council; paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and deputy prime minister; dumitru popescu, member of the executive political committee and secretary of the party central committee; gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and deputy prime minister; ilie verdet, member of the executive political committee and secretary of the party central committee; teodor coman, alternate member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and minister of internal affairs; ion dinca, alternate member of the executive political committee of the party central committee, first secretary of the bucharest city party committee and mayor of bucharest; and nicolae giosan, alternate member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and chairman of the grand national assembly.

a wreath presented by nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, and a wreath from the state council, the government and the bureau of the grand national assembly of romania were placed at the mourning hall of the chinese embassy.

s. voitec and other romanian party and government leaders stood in silent tribute before the portrait of comrade chu teh and signed the condolence book. on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, comrade nicolae ceausescu, the state council, the grand national assembly and the romanian government, comrade voitec extended deep condolences to chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan on the death of comrade chu teh.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of embassies in romania also called at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on july 7, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, the message reads:

it is with deep regret i learnt of the death of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. with his death the people's republic of china has lost a great and respected leader. on behalf of the government and people of the republic of singapore and on my own behalf, may i send our deepest sympathy. please also convey our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

China, Somalia Sign Protocol on Sending Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jul. 8, 1976)

a protocol between the governments of china and somalia on china sending another medical team to that country was signed here today.

musa gure, director general of the somali ministry of health, and wang yi-mu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, signed the protocol on behalf of their governments.

accompanied by wang yi-mu, somali minister of health mussa rabilleh today inspected the worksite of a hospital built with chinese aid. minister rabilleh praised the friendly cooperation between the medical workers of the two countries and wished that workers and technicians of the two countries would strengthen cooperation to speed up the construction of the hospital.

Somali President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

major general mohamed siad barre, secretary general of the somali socialist revolutionary party and president of the somali democratic republic, has sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences and heartfelt sorrow on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

we have learnt with a great and profound shock the sad news of the passing away of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

on behalf of the secretary general of the somali socialist revolutionary party, government, people of the somali democratic republic and on my own behalf, i wish to extend to your excellencies and through you to the people of china our deep condolences and heartfelt sorrow on this great loss.

please convey our deep condolences also to the family and relatives of the late comrade chu teh.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Prince Regent of Sweden Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

prince regent of sweden bertil sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 7, expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

deeply moved by the news of the passing away of the chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress mr. chu teh, i express my feelings of sincere sympathy and profound regret.

CHINA AND UN

WHO Honorary Director-General Leaves Peking
to Visit Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

dr. marcolino gomes candau, honorary director-general of the world health organization, and his wife left here for south china by plane today after visiting peking and tachai.

they arrived here on july 2 and is visiting china as guests of the ministry of public health. chang chih-chiang, vice-minister of public health, and wu chieh-ping, leading member of a department concerned, were present at the airport both when the guests arrived and left.

vice-minister chang chih-chiang, met and gave a dinner in their honour on the evening of july 3.

CHINA AND US

US President Sends Message of Condolence on
Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

u.s. president gerald r. ford sent a message to chinese premier hua kuo-feng on july 7, expressing condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the government of the united states, i wish to express my condolences on the death of chu teh, the chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, a man who played a major role in the history of modern china. i recall our meeting in peking last year and ask that you convey my sympathies to his family.

Chou Pei-yuan Meets American Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1976)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, this evening met with chang-yun fan, professor of the university of arizona of the united states, and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly conversation. present on the occasion were chang chu-san, chien chi and chang kung-liang.

chang-yun fan and his wife arrived here on july 5. they had academic discussions and visited places of interest in the capital. they are scheduled to tour nanking, sian, yenan, chengtu and kwangchow and visit their relatives before going home.

Chairman of US October League (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

michael klonsky, chairman of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist), sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and first vice-chairman hua kuo-feng on july 7, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the death of comrade chu teh, a great revolutionary fighter and communist. till the end of his days he served the people wholeheartedly.

as chairman of the national people's congress standing committee, he worked to consolidate the dictatorship of the working class and oppose all schemes aimed at restoring capitalism. alongside chairman mao and the communist party, chu teh was a builder of the great people's liberation army. he never forgot class struggle and stood staunchly against imperialism, social-imperialism and for unity of the peoples of the world against them.

chu teh's love for the labouring people was displayed in his deeds. his life and struggle is an inspiration to us. he came from the oppressed peasants. thousands of new heroes will rise to take up his post. his spirit will shine on in the struggles of the people for national liberation and socialism. to the communist party of china and to the entire chinese people our condolences on this heavy loss.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Films Welcomed at West Berlin Film Festival

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jul. 8, 1976)

"breaking with old ideas", a chinese colour feature film, was enthusiastically applauded by spectators at the 26th west berlin international film festival.

altogether 22 countries took part in the festival, which lasted from june 25 to july 6. the two shows of the film were chiefly attended by young students, who repeatedly responded with warm applause.

another chinese film, "kwangtung sports blossom in new splendour", was also shown at the festival to the warm welcome of the spectators.

FRG President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairaman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china has received from president of the federal republic of germany walter scheel a message of condolence on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee. the message reads:

. on behalf of the german people and myself, i extend to you and the chinese people deep condolences on the death of mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. with the death of mr. chu teh, your country has lost an important person who had become a symbol of the history of the people's republic of china in his lifetime.

Secretary of Central Committee of Communist League of West Germany Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

hans-gerhart schmierer, secretary of the central committee of the communist league of west germany, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

the communist league of west germany extends to the central committee of the communist party of china, the party as a whole and the entire chinese people its condolences on the passing away of comrade chu teh. we are deeply grieved over the death of comrade chu teh, great proletarian revolutionary, revolutionary military leader, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and chairman of the standing committee of the 4th national people's congress of the people's republic of china. for decades he had devoted himself to the chinese revolution and the cause of communism. he was a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people, a fine member of the communist party of china, a staunch fighter against revisionism, and an outstanding leader of the party and the state. he won the respect and love of the whole party, the whole army and the entire people of china and of all revolutionaries of the world for unswervingly following and carrying out chairman mao tsetung's proletarian line during the new democratic revolution, in building and developing an invincible people's army, in socialist revolution and in new china's socialist construction, and for defending marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought in the struggles between the two lines. as a leader of the party and the state, comrade chu teh had fought the internal and external class enemies of socialist china to the last moment of his life. on january 17, 1975, he was elected by the 4th national people's congress chairman of its standing committee. that national people's congress adopted the new constitution of the people's republic of china, which gives expression to the determination of the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, to carry through to the end the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the life of comrade chu teh and his meritorious deeds in serving the interests of the people and the cause of communism as well as the struggle waged by the entire chinese people under the leadership of the communist party brilliantly testified to the lines written by comrade mao tsetung:

"nothing is hard in this world
if you dare to scale the heights."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY ANNIVERSARY

The Philosophy of the Communist Party Is the Philosophy of Struggle

- In commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party

by

T'ang Che (唐柘)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 29, 1976)

It has been 55 years since the founding of the great Chinese Communist Party. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party has firmly adhered to the philosophy of struggle, waged heroic and staunch struggle against class enemies at home and abroad as well as opportunism within the Party, and won one victory after another in the past 50 years and more. In order to realize the Party's basic program, completely overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and bring about the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the ultimate realization of communism, our Party must continue to wage protracted and untiring struggle.

However, out of his evil intention to restore capitalism, the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing babbled: "How can we talk about class struggle every day?" He attacked that at present "only struggle is emphasized but not unity." He openly opposed taking class struggle as the key link, tampered with the Party's basic line and repudiated the philosophy of struggle of the Communist Party. Absurd arguments of this kind are nothing but a reprint of the theory of the dying out of class struggle preached by all revisionist chieftains in the past.

The great leader Chairman Mao clearly pointed out long ago: "The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle." Recently, in light of those fallacies spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Chairman Mao again sharply pointed out: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?" These brilliant and wise assertions of Chairman Mao's are a scientific generalization and summation of the class struggle and two-line struggle waged by our Party over the past decades.

Our Party's firm adherence to the Marxist philosophy of struggle is determined by the class status and historic mission of the proletariat which it represents. In the old society, the proletariat had nothing at all and belonged to the lowest strata of the old world. It was ruthlessly oppressed politically and exploited economically by the reactionary ruling classes, and it experienced to the fullest extent bitterness and hardships on earth. This determines that the proletariat is in a position of acute opposition and struggle against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes.

Lenin pointed out: "Engels was the first one to explain that the proletariat was more than a suffering class--it was precisely the lowly economic position on which it stood that unrestrainedly pushed it forward, urging it to strive for its own ultimate emancipation." ("Frederick Engels," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 89)

The proletariat must overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie with violence, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, shatter all resistance put up by the bourgeoisie, and step by step create conditions which will make it impossible for the bourgoeisie to exist or to emerge again, so that mankind as a whole could be emancipated from the shackles of the rule of the exploiting classes, and the proletariat itself could achieve ultimate emancipation. The Communist Party is the revolutionary political party of the proletariat, while the Party organization is "a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the enemy." The revolutionary character of the Communist Party and the great historic mission shouldered by her determine that the Communist Party must firmly adhere to the philosophy of struggle.

The adherence of the Communist Party to the philosophy of struggle is fully in accord with the law of development of the objective world itself. Without exception, all things in the world contain the contradiction between the two aspects of the new and the old. As there are contradictions in things, there is struggle. The basic motive force for the development and progress of all things lies in the struggle of opposites in objective things. Without struggle, there is no progress. The proletariat and its political party have grown and progressed in the course of class struggle inside human society. The correct reflection of this kind of dialectics of the objective world is the Marxist philosophy of struggle. This philosophy is in essence critical and revolutionary. Hence, from the very start it aroused the anger and fear of the bourgeoisie and opportunists, but was warmly welcomed by the proletariat and its political party. The interests of the proletariat and its political party are in complete conformity with the dialectical movement of

the objective world, and in the course of their struggle for the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, they will certainly identify themselves with this philosophy of struggle which correctly reflects the dialectical movement of the objective world and take it as the guide of their action.

"Philosophy takes the proletariat as its material weapon, and likewise, the proletariat also takes philosophy as its spiritual weapon." ("Foreword to A Critique of Hegelian Philosophy," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 15) Once the proletariat masters the philosophy of struggle, it masters the mighty ideological weapon for knowing and transforming the world, and can find out this main line of class struggle from the complicated social phenomena and win continuous victories in the revolutionary struggle.

For more than half a century, the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people led by our Party headed from victory to victory. This fighting course irrefutably shows that Chairman Mao's brilliant assertion that "the philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle" is an indisputable Marxist truth.

In the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The united front, armed struggle and Party building are the Chinese Communist Party's three 'magic weapons,' its three principal magic weapons for defeating the enemy in the Chinese revolution." ("Introducing The Communist") It is precisely because of its perseverance in class struggle within the united front that the Chinese Communist Party has maintained its independence ideologically, politically and organizationally, united all forces that can be united with, isolated and dealt blows to the principal enemy; it is precisely because of its perseverance in waging armed struggle against the class enemies that our Party has wiped out the Japanese invasion army as well as the Kuomintang reactionary army, and established the mighty dictatorship of the proletariat; and it is also precisely because of its perseverance in the inner-Party struggle against the opportunist lines of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-t'ao and others that our Party has become so great, glorious and correct, and hence has so effectively led the people of the whole country in carrying out the great struggle for 28 years to overcome untold difficulties with surpassing bravery and won victory in the new-democratic revolution.

In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao used the law of the unity of opposites to analyze the basic contradictions of socialist society and revealed to us the salient features and law of class struggle in socialist society. He repeatedly taught us: "Never forget classes and class struggle." Under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao, our Party at different times successfully launched the "three-anti" and "five-anti" movements, the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the anti-Rightist struggle and other political movements. Following the deepening of the socialist revolution, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie became more and more salient inside the Party. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, our Party waged repeated and violent struggles against Party capitalist-roaders like Kao Kang, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thus

insuring the victorious development of the socialist revolution and construction in our country along the correct political orientation.

History and reality both indicate that had we alienated ourselves from the struggle against the bourgeoisie in society, especially the bourgeoisie within the Party and the opportunists--in short, had we alienated ourselves from the Party's philosophy of struggle--there would not be our socialist country with its initial prosperity today, nor would there be the great bright future of communism.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao's has tremendously defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and further pointed out the orientation of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is the guiding light for persevering in the philosophy of struggle in the socialist period.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing said: "How can we talk about class struggle every day?" This is wrong! The Party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao himself clearly specifies that we must remind ourselves of class struggle "every year, every month and every day." Class struggle in socialist society is acute and complicated. Unwilling to take their defeat lying down, the overthrown bourgeoisie and its representatives within the Party invariably put up desperate resistance. Every time after their attack on the proletariat was crushed, they could not but pull in their horns for the time being. They would either lie down and feign to be dead, or concede defeat in the storm,or change their own tactics of struggle. Once the climate was right, they would immediately pounce out to launch a rabid counter-attack on the revolutionary people. Hence, there appeared the phenomenon of rise and fall in the undulating class struggle of the socialist period.

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing deliberately distorted this phenomenon of class struggle and spread the theory of the dying out of class struggle. When Chairman Mao criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle preached by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, he incisively pointed out: "Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, but he himself never ceased to wage class struggle. He wanted to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers. Lin Piao wanted to overthrow the proletariat and attempted a coup. Did class struggle die out?" Likewise, Teng Hsiao-p'ing on the one hand preached the theory of the dying out of class struggle, but on the other hand, he vigorously carried out activities in reversal of verdicts and restoration, and waged agianst the proletariat a struggle "for every inch of land without yielding an inch of ground." It was precisely under the instigation of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing that a handful of class enemies stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square and started a soul-stirring scene of class struggle.

The vivid facts of class struggle tell us that we must remind ourselves of class struggle every day. The theory of the dying out of class struggle

preached by the bourgeoisie inside the Party is nothing but their counter-revolutionary trick to cover up their attack on the proletariat. What they want to put out is the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie, but they never cease to wage struggle against the proletariat even for one day. The proletariat and the revolutionary people must not be fooled by them. In the face of the life-and-death class struggle, to forsake this key link of class struggle and abandon the Marxist philosophy of struggle purports betrayal of the historic mission of the proletariat and its political party as well as of Marxism.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing says that at present "only struggle is emphasized, but not unity." This is wrong! The political party of the proletariat always treasures the internal solidarity and unity of the revolutionary ranks, and regards it as the basic guarantee for the sure triumph of our cause. However, the unity of the Communist Party and the solidarity of the masses of the people must be based on Marxist principle and can be achieved only through struggle. Through struggle, we can deal blows to the enemy, educate the people and enable those who have erred to cast away their erroneous thoughts and develop correct ideas. Only thus can we achieve a new unity within the revolutionary ranks, unite to start a new struggle and continuously push forward the great cause of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program, Chairman Mao ponted out: "What 'taking the three directives as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." It is precisely because the Communist Party has firmly adhered to the philosophy of struggle, criticized the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and launched active ideological struggle among the people that the whole Party and the people of the whole country can achieve unprecedented unity, isolate and deal blows to the handful of counter-revolutionaries and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Teng Hsiao-p'ing attacks our Party of "emphasizing only struggle but not unity." This is sheer nonsense. Actually, it is precisely Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside the Party represented by him who stirred up splits and undermined unity. Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," undermined the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, went all out to spread counter-revolutionary political rumors and attempted to sow discord in the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Chairman Mao. These are the salient manifestations of the attempts of the bourgeoisie within the Party to split the Party politically, organizationally and with public opinion, and the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square is the inevitable outcome of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's splittism. We must wage resolute struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's splittism.

Great victories have been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, but class struggle is by no means over. Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Will there be need for revolution a hundred years from now? Will there be need for revolution a thousand years from now? There is always need for revolution. There are always sections of the people who feel themselves oppressed; junior officials, students, workers, peasants

and soldiers don't like bigshots oppressing them. That's why they want revolution. Will contradictions no longer be seen ten thousand years from now? Why not? They will still be seen." The broad masses of Communist Party members and the proletariat must be prepared to fight a long battle, take class struggle as the key link, firmly adhere to the Party's philosophy of struggle at all times, wage struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party, the revisionist line and all class enemies, build the Party in the course of struggle and build a bright red new world in the course of struggle.

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Refuting So-called "Utterly Out of Touch with Reality"

by

Hsiao Kung (肖巩)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 5, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing tried his utmost to oppose the restriction of bourgeois rights, and did all he could to slander and attack the socialist new things emerging from the restriction of bourgeois rights on different fronts. He cursed this as "utterly out of touch with reality and practicing communism prematurely."

Why? This is because "with the socialist revolution, they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing the bourgeois rights, they resent it." Full of resentment, Teng Hsiao-p'ing naturally had to bawl abuse in order to oppose revolution. In order to hurl abuse, he must also find a "reason" and this is his "foundation theory": "To restrict bourgeois rights, there must also be a material foundation. Without it, how then can restriction be carried out?" However, both the history and reality of the proletarian revolution prove that bourgeois rights which inevitably exist "can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This is fundamentally a practical revolutionary measure. This indisputable truth not only was applicable in the Paris Commune over a hundred years ago, but was also effectively practiced again and again at the time when the Soviet Union was led by Lenin and during the period of revolutionary war with difficult material conditions in China. In China today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, with the dictatorship of the proletariat consolidated as never before, with Mao Tsetung thought taking deep root in people's mind, with the great development of social productive forces and with the material conditions many times better than those during the period of revolutionary war, the socialist new things arising from the restriction of bourgeois rights are blossoming like resplendent wild flowers everywhere. This truth reveals the vitality of the integration of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat with reality. No matter how resentful Teng Hsiao-p'ing is to it, it cannot be toppled by opposition or abuse.

Well then, what sort of "reality" is after all Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "utterly out of touch with reality"? Is it really a kind of "material foundation"? No. This is a deceitful talk. A dissection of his "foundation theory" will make things clear. He seeks nothing more than to use this to deliberately confuse the two concepts of restriction and abolition, and to distort the truth of Marxism-Leninism on the restriction of bourgeois rights, in a vain attempt to do away with our restriction of bourgeois rights. Therefore, the "reality" he is unwilling "to part with fundamentally" is precisely this piece of soil on which the bourgeois inside

and outside the Party live and work in peace. He has to preserve it by all means and to strengthen and extend it so that he can pounce upon the proletariat at the right time.

This also shows that like Teng Hsiao-p'ing, "those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers." His vilification of our "practicing communism prematurely" is only for stifling the growing communist factors so as to extricate the bourgeois factors from their inevitable doom. In dishing up the "foundation theory" he dreams of using this camouflaged theory of productive forces, to peddle Bernstein's shopworn stuff of the "peaceful growing of capitalism into socialism," to replay Liu Shao-ch'i's old tune that "there is not too much but too little capitalism in China" and to lure people into following him in taking the capitalist road. In the final analysis, he wants to reverse verdicts and practice restoration, in a vain attempt to abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat and to impose on the 800 million people the capitalist system for the exploitation and oppression of the proletariat. However, reversing verdicts goes against the will of people and restoration exasperates all. Precisely because Teng Hsiao-p'ing is utterly out of touch with the reality that hundreds of millions of the people persistently follow the socialist road, he has been swept onto the garbage pile of history.

Marx said: "It is most appropriate to analogize truth to the flintstone--the harder it is struck, the more sparkling its radiance." ("The Debate of the Sixth Rhineland Congress /first article/," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 69) This truth of restricting bourgeois rights under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat is like a flintstone. The more Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party attack it, the more it sparkles and the more it lights up for the proletariat the road leading to communism!

* * *

Deepen Study and Deepen Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

- Tsinghua University whips up a new surging tide in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1976)

What should be done in order to carry through to the end the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the restless east wind of the excellent revolutionary situation after the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square was smashed? Recently, the Party committee of Tsinghua University made plans for deepening study and deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. It led the cadres and masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions and to criticize in an all-round and deep-going way Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary crimes and his counter-revoutionary revisionist line.

The revolutionary cadres and masses of Tsinghua University earnestly, repeatedly and deeply studied Chairman Mao's important instructions, gained a clearer understanding of the guiding thought in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and further recognized the nature and vital significance of this struggle.

From the time when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was vigorously stirred up last year, to the outbreak of the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, the facts of class struggle tell us that the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of the bourgeoisie and all other reactionary classes as well as the arch criminal of the counter-revoutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square. In this struggle we have won a great victory but on no account should we relax our fighting spirit. It is wrong to think that we may stop for breath because the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary incident has been smashed, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has been overthrown, and all that should be criticized have been criticized. What we should do is to intensify our study and deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing so as to wipe out the influence and poison of his counter-revoutionary revisionist line.

In order to eliminate the class basis of revisionism and to sweep away the soil and condition which enable the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, it is necessary for people of several generations to wage persistent and unremitting struggle by taking class struggle as the key link. Before the completion of this revoutionary historical mission, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the broad mass of revolutionary people and the capitalist-roaders are a protracted fighting task. The great and profound significance of the current struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself lies in the fact that it is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution and is aimed at combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, guarding against the restoration of capitalism, and insuring the continued advance of our country

along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In this struggle, hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses will surely further grasp the ideological weapon for combating and preventing revisionism, raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, accumulate experience from the struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fight for the fulfillment of the proletariat's historical mission through to the end.

With the great significance of the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts understood from such a high plane, the cadres and masses more consciously translated the strategic plan of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee into the actual action of waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders. They used study to spur on mass criticism. With thousands of arrows shooting off simultaneously, revolutionary mass criticism is centered on and aimed at Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Like raging waves of the sea, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was irresistible and gradually gained depth.

Our struggle needs Marxism. The series of important instructions recently issued by Chairman Mao to expound centrally the important theoretical and practical problems of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat are a significant development of Marxism-Leninism. The revolutionary cadres and masses of Tsinghua University are studying these instructions in depth. In the course of study, they pay attention to selecting relevant Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works for study in order to deepen their understanding and take a firm hold of this powerful ideological weapon to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They said: "The great proletarian cultural revolution and the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have provided us with a very favorable condition for deeply comprehending Chairman Mao's important instructions. We must make full use of this condition in deepening our study. Only through in-depth study of Chairman Mao's series of important instructions can we continue to gain new understanding and elevate our criticism to a new level in the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts."

But what should be criticized in order to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing? The Party committee of Tsinghua University maintains that all of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary words and deeds in practicing revisionism not previously exposed should be exposed and criticized, while those which have previously been criticized should be criticized deeper.

After he resumed work, this arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party threw off his disguise and, with hatred grown tenfold and frenziedness grown a hundredfold, brought all his experience in counter-revolutionary political struggle into play to launch an organized and planned frantic attack backed by a program and public opinion against the proletariat. He completely betrayed Marxism. His counter-revolutionary crimes in opposing the great

leader Chairman Mao, Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; his revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line; his plan of action to "carry out all-round rectification" for reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism and his revisionist organizational line; his reactionary theories of the dying out of class struggle and of productive forces and those counter-revolutionary strategy and tactics; his plot for setting up Teng's rumor-mongering company to fabricate political rumors in order to contend with the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao for the front of public opinion; and his various crimes in reversing the verdicts of the cultural revolution and settling accounts with it and in vainly attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism all must be penetratingly criticized and thoroughly repudiated.

How to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing? The revolutionary cadres and masses of Tsinghua University summed up the achievements made in exposure and criticism in the past, and further exposed and repudiated Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary crimes from all sides. On this basis, they laid a firm grip on the crucial point and vital issue to thoroughly analyze the essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line politically, ideologically and theoretically.

The facts fully show that Teng Hsiao-p'ing has stepped into the shoes of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and followed the counter-revolutionary road taken by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. The vital issue of his revisionist line is the subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoration of capitalism.

Chairman Mao had long ago strongly denounced those people who, when faced with a choice between the proletarian and bourgeois roads and between the socialist and the capitalist roads, stubbornly chose to follow the latter. He pointed out, "In fact this road is impossible, and in fact, therefore, they are ready to capitulate to imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism." ("Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work")

Teng Hsiao-p'ing who vigorously stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, has fully revealed his comprador bourgeois fatures, and if his revisionist line is carried out, it can only result in dragging China back to the old semi-colonialist and semi-feudal society and in turning China into a vassal state of imperialism or social-imperialism. We must repeatedly criticize this criminal aim of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's and thoroughly discredit his revisionist line by criticism.

In the course of criticism, the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers used methods of relating one thing with another and making comparisons to dig into Teng Hsiao-p'ing's class, historical and ideological source in pushing the revisionist line, and thus gained a deep understanding of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's bourgeois reactionary character. They linked up Teng Hsiao-p'ing's present and past crimes for criticism and showed that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's class nature was identical to that of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and that he stubbornly continued to push the

counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. They thoroughly analyzed the political links between Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary incident, and clearly perceived that Teng Hsiao-p'ing was representative of the counter-revolutionary interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and of a handful of class enemies, and he launched frantic attacks against the proletariat. By comparing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary crimes with opportunists at home and abroad and by studying the general characters of the opportunist lines and the unique features of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, they clearly realized that although revisionists from Bernstein, Kautsky and Trotsky to Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing constantly changed their outward disguises, the essence under such masks was always the revisionist stuff. They linked the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with the criticism of Confucius, compared the restorationist zealots of today with the restorationists of ancient times, and showed that the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius formed the principal ideological source of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line as well as his ideological weapon for practicing restoration and regression.

While marking the 10th anniversary of the May 16, 1966 "Circular" of the CCP Central Committee, the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers studied again Chairman Mao's teachings on the great proletarian cultural revolution and used a host of facts relating to the great victories won since the start of the cultural revolution to expose and criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in reversing the verdicts of and settling accounts with the cultural revolution. They used the "Circular" to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and clearly realized that what Teng Hsiao-p'ing did was exactly a refurbished version of the "February Outline Report."

We must again and again strip Teng Hsiao-p'ing of his highly deceptive masks so as to gain a clearer picture of his true identity. For instance, Teng Hsiao-p'ing said that he was "open and aboveboard." The practice of struggle tells us that in the person of the revisionist chieftain, hypocrisy is a constant company of ambition. To practice revisionism, it is necessary to intrigue and conspire, and to promote disunity. In order to cover up his counter-revolutionary activities, he inevitably must wave a red flag to oppose the red flag and play a double game. Is not Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary trick in dishing out "taking the three directives as the key link" a mutation of Lin Piao's tactics of "flaunting the banner of Chairman Mao while hitting hard at Chairman Mao's forces"? In his spreading rumors and stabbing others in the back not what Lu Hsün denounced as "beastly weapons and dirty underhand tricks"? Isn't his claim that he would "never reverse the verdicts" a trick of "forbearance with his fangs and claws concealed"? How can one call these despicable and dirty counter-revolutionary tricks "open and aboveboard"? They are out-and-out intrigues and conspiracies and simon-pure counter-revolutionary double-dealing tricks.

The penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing must be closely linked with the reality of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines within the Party. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. This is not the behavior of an individual but class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Instigated by Teng

Hsiao-p'ing, individual capitalist-roaders in Tsinghua wrote letters to make false charges and stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts with the spearhead pointing directly at the great leader Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line. This is a component of the bourgeoisie's attacks against the proletariat with Teng Hsiao-p'ing as their commander. Chairman Mao pointed out, "The question involving Tsinghua is not an isolated question but a reflection of the current two-line struggle." By tracing back to the source and by always pointing the spearhead at the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the revolutionary cadres and masses in Tsinghua University have won a great victory in beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

The practice of struggle shows that only by firmly grasping the vital issue and by concentrating fire on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, can the frantic attacks of the bourgeoisie be crushed and the influence and poison of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line be wiped out. While summing up experience in this regard, they said with deep understanding that firmly keeping to the general orientation of the struggle helped to effectively mobilize to the maximum all positive factors and unite over 95 percent of the cadres and the masses. Some cadres who committed the errors as capitalist-roaders recognized and corrected their errors with the help of the revolutionary masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They adopted a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution, the masses and themselves, and advanced along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the current struggle, the majority of those who followed Teng Hsiao-p'ing in stirring up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts will also correct their mistakes. The penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the effort to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts made by large numbers of cadres and the masses will inevitably make the handful of counter-revolutionaries who carry out sabotage activities under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's signboard even more isolated.

Revolutionary mass criticism in Tsinghua University is sharp and effective, deep-going and thorough. It is based on a host of facts and high in theoretical level. The revolutionary fighting spirit of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers will soar with criticism. At present, both Party organizations and the revolutionary masses are in the course of summing up their experience in criticism and struggle. Full of revolutionary pride, they are advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to seize still great victories.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHU TEH

Party, State Leaders and People of Peking Pay Solemn Tribute to Memory of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

a solemn memorial meeting was held here this afternoon in the great hall of the people to pay last respects to comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

comrade chu teh's death has plunged the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country into deep grief. the national flag is flown at half-mast in mourning throughout china today.

an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence prevailed in the memorial meeting hall which was draped in black. a streamer hung across the entrance to the meeting hall was inscribed: "eternal glory to comrade chu teh, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people excl." in the hall, a portrait of comrade chu teh was hung above the casket containing his ashes which was draped with the flag of the communist party of china and surrounded by orchids and flowers.

wreaths were presented by our great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee.

there were also wreaths from other party and state leaders hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien. shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, also presented wreaths.

there were also wreaths presented by the standing committee of the national people's congress; the state council; the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; the departments under the c.p.c. central committee and

the state council; the people's organizations; the supreme people's court; the general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence, the services and arms, the military academies and the high military area commands of the chinese people's liberation army; the party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; patriotic compatriots of taiwan province; and the party committees and revolutionary committees of nanchang city, chingkangshan prefecture, yenan city, chintungnan prefecture and yilung county of szechwan province.

a wreath presented by comrade kang ke-ching, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and comrade chu teh's old comrade-in-arms and widow, was laid before the casket.

among the 5,000 people attending the memorial meeting were party and state leaders hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, wei kuo-ching, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien; vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee shen yen-ping; president of the supreme people's court chiang hua; members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking; members of the n.p.c. standing committee; members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; leading members of the departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council; leading members of the general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence, the services and arms, the military academies, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a.; leading members of the peking municipal party committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee; representatives of peking workers, peasants and soldiers; patriotic personages; and staff members who had worked at the side of comrade chu teh and medical workers who had attended him.

comrade kang ke-ching attended the memorial meeting. party and state leaders present on the occasion extended sincere condolences to her and her relatives.

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, presided over the memorial meeting which began with the playing of funeral music and all present standing in silent tribute.

a memorial speech was delivered by hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council.

comrade hua kuo-feng said: "comrade chu teh's life was one of fighting for the cause of communism, one of continuing the revolution with perseverance. loyal to the party and the people, comrade chu teh fought heroically, and selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the victory of the chinese people's liberation and the cause of communism. under chairman mao's leadership, comrade chu teh performed immortal services for the party and the people in the building and development of the invincible people's army, in the building and expansion of the revolutionary bases, in the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and the victory of the new democratic revolution, and in the building of china's revolutionary political power, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the advancement of the socialist revolution and construction."

he said: "for decades, comrade chu teh firmly implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fought heroically and indomitably in the new democratic revolution, in the socialist revolution and in the struggles against domestic and external class enemies. he is an example that the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from."

in mourning comrade chu teh, comrade hua kuo-feng stated, people should learn from his spirit of carrying out the revolution continuously, his consistent loyalty to the party and the people, his assiduity in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, his firmness in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, his perseverance in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his revolutionary spirit of fighting the enemy staunchly and courageously, his noble quality of serving the people wholeheartedly, and his fine proletarian style.

comrade hua kuo-feng said in conclusion: "turning our grief into strength, we should, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution,

unite as one and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, build our country into a powerful modern socialist state and bring the cause of communism to triumph."

at the end of the memorial meeting, the casket containing comrade chu teh's ashes was moved to the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries under the escort of comrades chen hsi-lien, wu teh and li su-wen.

during comrade chu teh's hospitalization, party and state leaders called on him in the hospital and inquired after his health.

the chinese national flag has been flown at half-mast in mourning at hsinhuamen, tienanmen, the working people's palace of culture and the ministry of foreign affairs in the capital since the obituary notice on comrade chu teh's decease was published.

leaders of the party and state, leading members of party, government and army departments and more than 3,000 residents in the capital went to peking hospital on july 8 to pay last respects to the remains of comrade chu teh. among the party and state leaders who went to pay last respects to comrade chu teh's remains were hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, wei kuo-ching, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien.

solemn memorial services were held in the working people's palace of culture on the ninth and tenth to mourn comrade chu teh. fifteen thousand workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, office cadres and students, with feelings of esteem, love and grief, went there to pay tribute to the memory of comrade chu teh, a great revolutionary fighter and proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people. they pledged in one voice to learn from comrade chu teh's proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble revolutionary quality and, under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao at its head, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fight for the victory of communism.

the wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee and those from other party and state leaders, party, government and army departments, people's organizations, patriotic compatriots of taiwan province, compatriots in hongkong and macao and overseas chinese were laid in the mourning hall.

wreaths were presented by many marxist-leninist parties and organizations, state leaders and governments of many countries, foreign friendship groups and organizations, ambassadors to china and embassies as well as foreign guests, specialists, students and trainees in peking. they included:

the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania; nicolae ceausescu, general-secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania; the central committee of the communist party of burma; the central committee of the communist party of thailand; the central committee of the communist party of malaya; the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; wen ming chuan, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan; the communist party of brazil; the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist); the central committee of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist); the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists; the central committee of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist); and

the king of belgium; the head of state, president of the supreme military council and chairman of the council of ministers of chad; queen margrethe the second of denmark; the president of the republic of france; the president of the federal republic of germany; president ahmed sekou toure; the prime minister, government and people of the co-operative republic of guyana; the president of the republic of italy; the emperor of japan; prime minister takeo miki of japan; president didier ratsiraka of the democratic republic of madagascar; colonel moussa traore, president of the military committee for national liberation, president of the government and head of state of mali; king olav the fifth of norway; the president of pakistan; the prime minister of pakistan; president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines and mrs. imelda r. marcos; the prince-regent of sweden; president of the republic of togo general gnassingbe eyadema; president habib bourguiba of the republic of tunisia; the president of the republic of turkey; queen elizabeth the second of britain; president mobutu sese seko and the people of the republic of zaire; the government of the republic of argentina; the government and people

of canada; the government of the hellenic republic; the government of the kingdom of the netherlands; the government and people of new zealand; the people and government of peru; the federal council of the swiss confederation; the foreign minister of japan; and the foreign minister of the philippines.

among those paying their last tribute at the working people's palace of culture were thakin ba thein tin, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma, jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, and other foreign comrades and friends based in peking or visiting in the city.

paying their last tribute at the working people's palace of culture were foreign diplomatic envoys and diplomatic officials, representative of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and representative of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

chinese party and state leaders yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, ulanfu, li su-wen and yao lien-wei, and chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, took turns receiving the foreign mourners and expressing profound gratitude to them.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Addresses Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, spoke at a memorial meeting held here this afternoon to pay last respects to comrade chu teh. the memorial speech reads in full as follows:

with deep grief, we pay tribute today to the memory of comrade chu teh, a fine member of the communist party of china, a great revolutionary fighter and proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and an outstanding party, state and army leader beloved by the people of the whole country.

comrade chu teh was a member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress.

comrade chu teh died of illness despite all treatment at 15:01 hours on july 6, 1976 in peking at the age of 90.

comrade chu teh's life was one of fighting for the cause of communism, one of continuing the revolution with perseverance. loyal to the party and the people, comrade chu teh fought heroically, and selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the victory of the chinese people's liberation and the cause of communism. under chairman mao's leadership, comrade chu teh performed immortal services for the party and the people in the building and development of the invincible people's army, in the building and expansion of the revolutionary bases, in the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and the victory of the new democratic revolution, and in the building of china's revolutionary political power, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the advancement of the socialist revolution and construction. comrade chu teh's death is a great loss to our party, our army and the people of our country. it fills the entire party, the entire army and the people throughout the country with profound grief.

comrade chu teh was born in yilung county, szechwan province. in his early years he joined the tung meng hui led by dr. sun yat-sen, took part in the revolution of 1911 and engaged in revolutionary activities against imperialism and feudalism. in 1913, he

joined the uprising in yunnan against yuan shih-kai's scheme to proclaim himself emperor and restore the monarchy. in the course of struggle comrade chu teh espoused marxism-leninism and joined the communist party of china in 1922. from that time on he took an active part in revolutionary activities under the leadership of the party. after chiang kai-shek betrayed the revolution, comrade chu teh took part in leading the nanchang uprising on august 1, 1927 and became deputy commander of the 9th army of the revolutionary forces. in 1928, he led part of the revolutionary troops that had risen in nanchang in launching an uprising in south hunan and then marched with them to the chingkang mountains where they joined forces with the troops led by comrade mao tsetung. this led to the founding of the fourth army of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army, of which comrade chu teh was appointed commander. under comrade mao tsetung's leadership and guided by his line on army building, comrade chu teh henceforth made outstanding contributions to the building and development of the people's army and to the building and expansion of the revolutionary bases. from 1930 onwards, he served successively as commander of the first army group of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army, commander-in-chief of the first front army of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army, commander-in-chief of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army and chairman of the military commission of the chinese soviet. he took part in the 25,000-li long march which began in 1934. in the course of the long march, he waged a resolute struggle against the renegade chang kuo-tao whose activities were aimed at splitting the red army and betraying the party. after the outbreak of the war of resistance against japan in 1937, comrade chu teh was made commander-in-chief of the eighth route army. during the third revolutionary civil war he served as commander-in-chief of the chinese people's liberation army. with the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949, comrade chu teh was elected a vice-chairman of the central people's government and appointed vice-chairman of the military commission of the central people's government and commander-in-chief of the chinese people's liberation army. he was elected vice-chairman of the people's republic of china at the first national people's congress in 1954 and appointed vice-chairman of the national defence council. comrade chu teh was elected chairman of the standing committee of the second, third and fourth national people's congresses.

comrade chu teh was elected an alternate member of the central committee at the third plenary session of the sixth central committee of the party in 1930. starting with the fifth plenary session of the sixth central committee in 1934, he was elected uninterruptedly to full membership both in the central committee and the political bureau of the central committee. he

was elected a secretary of the central committee secretariat at the first plenary session of the seventh central committee. he was elected a member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee and a vice-chairman of the central committee at the first plenary session of the eighth central committee. he was elected a member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee at the first plenary session of the tenth central committee.

for decades, comrade chu teh firmly implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fought heroically and indomitably in the new democratic revolution, in the socialist revolution and in the struggles against domestic and external class enemies. he is an example that the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from.

in mourning comrade chu teh, we should learn from his spirit of carrying out the revolution continuously. always loyal to the party and the people, he assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, firmly adhered to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fought all his life for the realization of the great ideal of communism.

we should learn from his revolutionary spirit of fighting the enemy staunchly and courageously. in the face of the ferocious class enemies, in the years of the fiery wars and in the storm and stress of class struggle, he fought heroically and regardless of personal danger and was at all times fully confident of victory.

we should learn from his noble quality of serving the people whole-heartedly. always and everywhere he defended the interests of the party and the people. diligent, earnest and conscientious, he dedicated himself entirely to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

we should learn from his fine proletarian style. he upheld party principles, observed party discipline, safeguarded the unity of the party, and maintained close ties with the masses. he was modest and prudent, unassuming and approachable, plain in his style of living and hard working. he made himself an example for others to follow. he firmly opposed all manifestations of the bourgeois way of life and waged an unremitting struggle against any act that went against the interests of the party.

comrade chu teh, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, has left us forever. turning

our grief into strength, we should, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, unite as one and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, build our country into a powerful modern socialist state and bring the cause of communism to triumph.

unite to win still greater victories excl.

PARTY MEMBERS

Many Advanced Workers and Peasants Join Communist Party in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jul. 11, 1976)

more than 100,000 new members have been brought into the communist party in china's northwest province of kansu since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. eighty per cent of these are workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. this has made the party organisations in this rapidly developing province purer, stronger and more vigorous than ever.

the total number of party members in this province has increased by 63 per cent in the past decade and at the basic level party organisations by 24 per cent. all people's communes now have their party committees.

besides admitting this large number of genuine, well-tested advanced members, party committees at various levels in kansu province have also paid great attention to arming them with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, thus educating them in the party's basic line and raising their conciousness of the class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. since 1972, prefectural and county party committees have run study classes on such marxist-leninist works as the "manifesto of

the communist party", the "critique of the gotha programme" and "the state and revolution" and chairman mao's philosophical works, "on practice", "on contradiction" and "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people". since chairman mao issued the important instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat early last year, classes on this subject have been held at all levels. now, the party members in this province are seriously studying chairman mao's brilliant thesis on the existence of the bourgeoisie "right in the communist party" and deepening their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

in accordance with the principle of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young cadres, many outstanding young party members have been chosen to join leading groups. at present, young leaders constitute 57 per cent of the leadership at the prefectural level, and 51 per cent at the county level. many of them are directly selected from among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Cadres in North China Coal Mines Persist in Participation of Collective Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 11, 1976)

leading cadres at kailuan, china's largest coal mines, continue to participate in collective productive labour and make efforts to restrict bourgeois right.

they are not commanders giving orders by telephone to the miners to do this and that but are most often to be found in the pits and plants directing revolution and production.

in the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing the correct verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres have studied chairman mao's important instructions such as the bourgeoisie exists "right in the communist party" and "management itself is a matter of socialist education. if the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them,

then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class." they have also repudiated teng hsiao-ping's crimes in expanding bourgeois right. the study has deepened their understanding of the importance for the cadres to work, study and live with the workers, its fundamental importance for combating and preventing revisionism, restricting bourgeois right, reducing the difference between mental and manual labor and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in the first quarter of this year, 84 standing committee members of the party committees and vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committees of the mining administration and of the seven mines under it worked at the grassroot levels, as did one-third of the staff members.

over 2,000 workers in the kailuan mines have been promoted to leading posts at various levels since the beginning of the cultural revolution. new cadres account for one-fourth of the membership of the party committees and revolutionary committees and a high percentage in the leading bodies of the grassroot units.

at the machiakou mine, over 400 cadres have taken part in collective productive labour for an average of 15 days a month since the beginning of this year. the 46 cadres of the production units have worked for over 100 days this year.

last summer and autumn, over half of the leading cadres joined the miners in overcoming difficulties caused by high temperature and heavy rains. wang ching-tsai, newly promoted deputy secretary of the tangshan mine's party committee, worked alongside the miners to improve the fully mechanized mining methods and raise coal production. together, they set national records for daily and monthly coal output.

in enterprise management, the leading cadres act the opposite of teng hsiao-ping, who was for imposing severe control of the workers. workers say: our enthusiasm for building socialism grows because we have leading cadres who stand in the van of class struggle and production.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Central China City Creates New Experience in Training Educated Youth

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 11, 1976)

a central china city has created new experience in training educated youth settling in the countryside through close cooperation between industrial enterprises and rural people's communes.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and inspired by chairman mao's great call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside", middle school graduates throughout china have taken part in the revolutionary drive to settle down in the rural areas. much experience has so far been gained in good ways of training these young people. the city of chuchōu, hunan province, is generally considered to have done pioneer work in this field. teachers and cadres in charge of youth education have been coming from all parts of china to learn about it, and the peking "people's daily" has published a number of special articles recommending the city's experience as "highly promising".

chuchou is a new and rising industrial city of medium size. in line with the principle that industry should support agriculture, each of more than 300 factories, mines and other enterprises in the city proper have established permanent links with a people's commune or production brigade in the chuchou county and on the city's outskirts. in 1971, some factories, in agreement with the communes or brigades with which they were linked, started to send graduates from the factory-run middle schools to the countryside to settle in agricultural and forestry farms or tea gardens run by communes and brigades. this was done to bring the educated youth under the care and tutelage of both workers and peasants. this practice won the prompt approval of the chuchou municipal committee of the chinese communist party and was popularized throughout the city in 1973. the municipal party committee has since made over-all plans every year for the assignment of educated youth to the various rural communes and brigades, with the schools attached to big factories sending more graduates and the small ones sending fewer. local party and government organizations, cultural, educational and health establishments and various service trades have also been lending a helping hand.
at present, the city has a total of 12,000 educated youth settling down in 430 rural farms.

down in the countryside, the educated youth are looked after by both cadres and workers specially selected by the factories, mines and various organizations for their high political consciousness and rich practical experience in struggle, and by outstanding veteran peasants, women and demobilized soldiers recommended by farm authorities. they study, live and work alongside the educated youth and lead them in remoulding their thinking and improving their capability in revolutionary struggles.

under the solicitous concern of the workers and peasants, the educated youth of the city have matured steadily in the countryside. in the past few years, 45 of them have been admitted into the chinese communist party and 3,545 into the chinese communist youth league; 180 have been promoted to leading posts at various levels, and 516 have become teachers, barefoot doctors and agro-technicians.

the popularization of this method of training educated youth has also brought about profound changes in the relations between the city and the countryside. it has now become a common occurrence for workers and peasants to put their heads together on ways to train educated youth and on learning from tachai in agriculture and from taching in industry.

this practice has also helped to strengthen industry's support for agriculture and accelerate the tempo of farm mechanization and electrification and the development of irrigation facilities in the rural areas of chuchou city. the hsiangchiang nitrogenous fertilizer plant, for instance, used to discharge one hundred thousand tons of waste water containing a small amount of nitrogenous fertilizer into the hsiangchiang river every day. at the same time, seven communes in the north of chuchou were short of both water and fertilizer. under the leadership of the municipal party committee, the workers and peasants pooled efforts to build a big irrigation project to lead in the waste water to irrigate 4,700 hectares of farmland belonging to the seven communes. nearly all communes and brigades on chuchou's outskirts and the chuchou county now have electricity, and many farm machine repair shops, farm and sideline products processing factories, brick kilns and other small mills have been established.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

President Boumediene Mourns Death of NPC
Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

houari
boumediene, president of the council of revolution of algeria and chairman of the council of ministers, sent a message on july 8 to chairman mao tsetung and premier hua kuo-feng, expressing deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

with great sorrow, i learned of the passing away of his excellency marshal chu teh, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party, member of the political bureau of the cpc central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the cpc central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. on behalf of the council of revolution, the national liberation front, the algerian government and people and in my own name, i extend to you as well as the central committee of the chinese communist party, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the chinese people our deepest condolences.

while respectfully bowing before the memory of this outstanding leader of the party, state and army, we pay homage to the prestigious hero of the long march and the great proletarian revolutionary that he was all his life. at this sad moment, we share the chinese people's sorrow and extend to you and the bereaved family our sincere and deep sympathy.

Algerian Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Condole on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 10, 1976)

ahmed bencherif, member of the council of revolution and commander of the gendarmerie of algeria, and the algerian government delegation led by him called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also paying condolence calls at the embassy were high-ranking government officials of algeria and diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Australia for Home

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 10, 1976)

the chinese badminton team led by chin shu ended its visit to australia and left sydney for home today.

since their arrival on july 1, the chinese players had visited perth, adelaide, melbourne and canberra, and played three matches with australian players.

r.j. hamer, premier of victoria state, gave a reception in honour of the chinese team in melbourne on july 6.

CHINA AND BENIN

President Kerekou and Other Distinguished Guests from Benin Leave Shanghai for Korea

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 10, 1976)

president mathieu kerekou of the people's republic of benin and the state delegation from benin he is leading left here by special plane this morning to visit the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation arrived here by special plane yesterday morning on their way to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the distinguished guests from benin were greeted and seen off at the airport by vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and standing committee members chen ah-ta and wang cheng-lung of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

ambassador of benin to china moussa bajo ali-traore, who made a special trip to shanghai to meet the delegation, left in their company for korea.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk also left with the distinguished guests for korea.

during their stopover in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the malu people's commune in the shanghai suburbs to an enthusiastic welcome from its leading cadres and members.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Prime Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jul. 11, 1976)

u sein win, prime minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, and u thaung kyi, deputy general secretary of the burma socialist programme party, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

burmese public figures, representatives of chinese residents in burma and diplomatic envoys from some other countries to burma also called at the chinese embassy on the same day to express condolences.

Burmese Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

u sein win, prime minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, sent a message on july 8 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

. i am deeply grieved to learn of the sudden demise of his excellency marshal chu teh. the government and the people of the socialist republic of the union of burma join me in tendering our heartfelt condolences to the government and people of the people's republic of china and to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

lieutenant general michel micombero, general secretary of the party of unity and national progress, president of the republic and head of government of burundi, sent a message on july 8 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

we learned with profound sorrow the sad news of the death of marshal chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the cpc central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the cpc central committee, and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the passing away of the great statesman and revolutionary fighter chu teh is an immense loss not only to the party and people's army which have directly benefited from his experience in leading the state affairs, but also to all the chinese people. he will be remembered forever for his imperishable exploits in the building and development of the whole nation. with sincere sorrow, the burundi people, the party of unity and national progress, the government and i myself, extend to your excellency, the entire chinese people and the bereaved family our deepest condolences.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, sent a message on july 7 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing his deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i have learned with sorrow of the death of marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. at this sad moment, i beg you to accept and convey to the bereaved family and the chinese people my deepest condolences.

CHINA AND CANADA

President of All-China Sports Federation Arrives in Canada

(NCNA-English Montreal, Jul. 9, 1976)

chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) and member of the executive committee of the asian games federation (a.g.f.), and his party arrived here today.

they will attend the meetings of the executive committee and the council of the a.g.f. and some other international sports federations of individual event.

in a written statement at the airport, chao cheng-hung reiterated that only the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) has the right to represent china in the international sports organizations.

expressing his pleasure to have the opportunity to visit montreal, he said: there exists a traditional friendship between the chinese and canadian people. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1970, friendly exchanges have been increasing between our two peoples as well as between the sports circles of our two countries. he conveyed to the canadian people

and sportsmen cordial greetings and best wishes from the chinese people and sportsmen.

"as a member of the executive committee of the asian games federation," he continued, "i have come to montreal to attend the meeting of the committee which shall soon be held here, and exchange views with my fellow-delegates on matters of common interest to the a.g.f. we hope that, in the spirit of equality and consultation, our meeting will be a success."

"delegates from the various national sports associations of the people's republic of china shall attend the congresses held here by the international federations of which we are members. we shall work together with our colleagues in these federations and make our contributions to the success of these congresses," he said.

he pointed out: "as is known to all, owing to the frustration by a few diehards in the international sports organizations, the so-called sports organization of the chiang clique has up till now illegally usurped the legal seat of china in the international olympic committee and some other international sports federations. this is extraordinarily absurd. the chiang clique has long been discarded by the chinese people. the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) is the sole legitimate national sports organization governing all sports on the entire territory of china (including taiwan province). only the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) has the right to represent china in the international sports organizations. the call for the expulsion of the chiang clique from and the restoration of china's rightful seat in the international sports organization is becoming stronger and stronger with each passing day and has become an irresistible trend of history." "we are convinced that with the support of all the friends upholding justice, the question of the expulsion of the chiang clique from and the restoration of china's legal seat in the international sports organizations will eventually be resolved," he concluded.

chao cheng-hung and his party were welcomed at the airport by chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to canada, and canadian government officials.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian Head of State Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

general felix malloum, president of the supreme military council and head of state of chad, sent a message on july 8 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing his deepest condolences on the demise of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

it is a great sorrow in chad to learn the news of the death of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. i wish to extend to your excellency, in my own name and on behalf of the supreme military council, the provisional government and the entire people of chad, our most profound condolences. please convey our deepest condolences to the family of the illustrious deceased who dedicated all his life to the liberation and construction of his great and beautiful country -- people's china.

Chadian Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Demise of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

on behalf of general felix malloum, president of the supreme military council and head of state of chad, galmai yaoussouboni, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, and other government officials went yesterday to the chinese embassy in chad to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, according to a report from ndjamena.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were chadian friendly people of various circles and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited to chad.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Mourns Death
of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

masie nguema biyogo negue ndong, president of the central committee of the national united workers' party and life president of the republic of equatorial guinea, sent a message on july 8 to mao tsetung chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the deepest and most sorrowful condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

grieved to learn of the sad news of the death of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the great friendly country. in the name of our people, the national united workers' party, the revolutionary people's government and in my own name, i extend to your excellency, the great chinese people, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the bereaved family, the deepest and most sorrowful condolences on the death of one of your most outstanding comrades-in-arms in the great chinese revolution.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Leaders of Communist Party of Germany (KPD)
Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

on behalf of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of germany (kpd), christian semler, karl heinz hutter, juergen horlemann and werner heuler have sent a message to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

on learning of the death of comrade chu teh, we extend to you and, through you, to the whole chinese people our deepest condolences.

the exploits of comrade chu teh as commander-in-chief of the glorious people's liberation army in the struggle for the liberation of china from the imperialist and feudal shackles and his exploits in the cause of

building socialist new china will go down in the annals of history. fighting in the ranks of the chinese communist party for more than 50 years, he consistently adhered to marxism, leninism and the proletarian line of chairman mao tsetung. he firmly relied on the masses of the people and safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle for liberation and in the cause of socialist construction. comrade chu teh was a great revolutionary fighter and a comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung. in our struggle for an independent, unified and socialist germany, he will always be our example.

CHINA AND GUINEA BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau National Assembly President Mourns
Death of NPC Standing Committee
Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

joao bernardo vieira, commissioner of state for armed forces and president of the national people's assembly of guinea-bissau, sent a message on july 7 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing most profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

the chinese people have lost one of their best sons comrade chu teh who throughout his life never spared any effort or sacrifice in resolutely defending the interest of the chinese working class. at this sad moment, i, on behalf of the revolutionary armed forces and the people of guinea-bissau and myself, extend to you, and through you, to the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and the bereaved family, our most profound condolences and sympathy.

HONGKONG & MACAU

Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macau Mourn Death of Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jul. 11, 1976)

the hongkong office of the hsinhua news agency held a solemn ceremony in the bank of china building here today in deep mourning for comrade chu teh, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people.

with deep grief, more than 10,000 patriotic compatriots from all circles in hongkong and macao, compatriots of taiwan province and overseas chinese attended the ceremony and paid their last respects.

a portrait of comrade chu teh was hung in the hall. wreaths were presented by the hongkong office of the hsinhua news agency and other organizations based in hongkong and macao, patriotic trade unions, societies, schools, newspaper offices and industrial and commercial enterprises in hongkong and macao, compatriots of taiwan province, overseas chinese, well-known personages in hongkong and macao, and foreign friends.

attending the ceremony were hongkong and macao based deputies to the national people's congress, national committee members of the chinese people's political consultative conference and the kwangtung provincial political consultative conference, leading members and workers' representatives of patrictic organizations, workers, peasants, fishermen, students and patriotic compatriots of all circles in hongkong and macao and well-known personages. they stood in silent tribute before the portrait of the respected and beloved comrade chu teh.

tang ming-chao, deputy secretary-general of the united nations, and his wife in a stopover in hongkong attended the ceremony.

among the mourners were alan donald, representative of the british governor of hongkong and political adviser to the hongkong government, and other british officials in hongkong, and joaquim chito rodrigues, representative of the portuguese governor of macao and commander of the security forces, who presented wreaths.

attending the ceremony were diplomatic and commercial officials of foreign countries and foreign friendly personages in hongkong who presented wreaths.

director liang wei-lin and deputy directors li chu-sheng, chi feng and chu yi of the hongkong office of the hsinhua news agency received the mourners and expressed profound gratitude to them.

in mourning for the death of comrade chu teh, flags were flown at half-mast today by the hongkong office of the hsinhua news agency and other organizations stationed in hongkong and macao, trade unions, societies, newspaper offices, and schools. film show was suspended in patriotic cinema theatres today.

flags were flown at half-mast by various organizations under british authorities in hongkong and under portuguese authorities in macao and by consulates of a number of countries in hongkong.

the news of the passing away of comrade chu teh deeply grieved the patriotic compatriots of various circles in hongkong and macao. turning grief into strength, they pledged to learn from comrade chu teh's proletarian revolutionary spirit and his noble revolutionary qualities and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, strengthen their unity, resolutely uphold the party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and, by concrete action, support the people of the motherland in carrying through to the end the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. they expressed their determination to make valuable contributions to the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland and to the struggle to liberate taiwan and reunify the motherland and oppose hegemonism.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Indian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

chinese minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with kocheril raman narayanan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of india to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the ambassador arrived here on july 7.

Indian Vice President Mourns Death of NPC
Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

b.d. jatti, vice-president of india, called at the chinese embassy in new delhi on july 9 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, according to report from new delhi.

condolence calls were made at the chinese embassy on the same day by j.s. mehta, secretary of the ministry of external affairs, c.p. malik, general secretary of the india-china friendship association, and daniel latifi, general secretary of the all india dr. d.s. kotnis memorial committee, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries in new delhi.

Indian President Mourns Death of NPC
Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

fakhruddin ali ahmed, president of the republic of india, has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee.
the message reads:

the government and people of india join me in conveying our heartfelt condolences on the demise of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.
please convey our sympathies to the bereaved family and the chinese people.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Delegation of PKI Central Committee Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia (pki) on july 7 sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending its deepest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the letter signed by jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation, reads:

we learned with profound sorrow of the death on july 6 of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

comrade chu teh was a fine member of the communist party of china, a great proletarian fighter and proletarian revolutionary and one of the outstanding leaders of the chinese communist party, the state and the army. his life was one of fighting for communism, one of persevering in the continued revolution.

boundlessly loyal to the party and the people, he fought heroically for the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the victory of the cause of the chinese people's liberation and the cause of communism, and selflessly dedicated all his life to this glorious cause. under chairman mao's leadership, comrade chu teh performed immortal services for the people and the party. he played an important role in the building and development of the invincible people's army and in the building and expansion of the revolutionary bases. comrade chu teh made indelible contributions to the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the victory of the new democratic revolution, the establishment of the revolutionary political power, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the efforts to win victories for the socialist revolution and construction.

the indonesian communist party and revolutionary people respect comrade chu teh and deeply feel, as the chinese communist party and the chinese people do, that the death of comrade chu teh is an extremely big loss. we will certainly, together with you, turn our grief into strength.

in the name of the indonesian communists and revolutionary people, we extend to the communist party of china, the chinese people and the family of comrade chu teh our deepest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. his indomitable fighting spirit, his boundless loyalty to

the party, the people and the cause of revolution will remain forever a brilliant example for the indonesian communists and people in their revolutionary struggle for complete national liberation and socialism in indonesia.

eternal glory to comrade chu teh, a great, honourable proletarian revolutionary excl.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Shahanshah Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

iranian shahanshah mohammad reza pahlavi sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on july 8, expressing his sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i am deeply moved by the news of the passing away of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china who under your excellency's distinguished leadership played a prominent role in the establishment of the people's republic of china.

in these sad circumstances, i would like to convey to your excellency as well as to the government and the people of the people's republic of china the expression of my sincere sympathy and condolence.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

italian president giovanni leone sent a message on july 8 to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved at the death of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and one of the most prestigious founders of new china. at this moment when china is in greatest sorrow, i wish to express deepest condolences on behalf of the italian people and of myself.

Italian Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

italian prime minister aldo moro sent a message on july 8 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved at the passing away of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. at this most sorrowful moment, mr. premier, please accept my profound condolences in the name of the italian government and in my own name.

Italian Officials, Personages from Various Circles Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Rome, Jul. 11, 1976)

italian government officials and personages from various circles called at the chinese embassy here from july 9 to 11 to convey their condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

among the mourners were president of the senate a. fanfani, president of the chamber of deputies p. ingrao, and government officials and officers.

e. saouma, director-general of the u.n. food and agriculture organization, also went to the chinese embassy to express his condolences.

making condolence calls were also general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) f. dinucci and member of the political bureau of the party c. fragomeni; g. scuderi, general secretary of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists; v. calo, general secretary of the party of socialist revolution of italy; national secretary of the organization of communist of italy (marxist-leninist) o. pesce and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the organization of communists of italy (marxist-leninist) s. marinelli; g. zucchetti, secretary general of the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china; friends from various circles and overseas chinese in italy.

diplomatic envoys of many countries also called at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Extends Condolences on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, sent a message on july 8 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

the malagasy people and their vanguard of revolution, the supreme council of revolution, the government and i myself learned with profound emotion and sorrow of the demise of mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on this sad occasion, we wish to express to you, your government, the chinese people and their communist party our sincere condolences and beg you to convey to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathies.

Malagasy Leaders Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Jul. 10, 1976)

malagasy president didier ratsiraka received chin min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, in the palace of state on july 8 to express sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

major ferdinand jaotombo, member of the supreme council of revolution of madagascar (scr) and representative of the malagasy president, called at the chinese embassy yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee, and lay a wreath in the name of president ratsiraka, the scr and the malagasy government.

paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy today and yesterday were: members of the scr jaona mampila, salomon rahatoka, desire rakotoarijaona, max marson, arsene ratsifehera, tsihozony maharanga, gilbert sambson and samuel ralaidovy, other high-ranking government officials, prominent figures of all circles, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and overseas chinese.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC
Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

dom mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, sent a message on july 8 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the demise of chu teh, the great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people and one of the distinguished leaders of the party, i extend on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of malta, sincere condolences to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china, the family and relatives of chu teh.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Mourns Death of NPC
Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

president of the islamic republic of mauritania moktar ould daddah sent a message on july 8 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the most sorrowful condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

with deepest grief, i learned of the demise of his excellency mr. chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the cpc central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. on behalf of the mauritanian people, party and government, and in my own name, i express to your excellency and through you to the chinese people, party and government my most sorrowful condolences. i share your grief at the death of this outstanding statesman, who, together with chairman mao tsetung, devoted all his strength to the indestructible friendship between our two peoples forged in the common struggle for liberation, peace and progress.

Mauritanian National Assembly President Calls at Chinese Embassy Mourning Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jul. 11, 1976)

abdoul aziz sall, president of the mauritanian national assembly, called at the chinese embassy yesterday to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

a number of mauritanian government officials and diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Presidium of Mongolian Great People's Hural Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of npc standing committee chairman chu teh. the message reads:

we hereby express our deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Head of Nigerian Federal Military Government Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

lieutenant-general olusegun obasanjo, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, has sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

it is with the deepest regret that i have learnt of the death, on 6th july, 1976, of his excellency comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the life of late comrade chu teh was an example of dedication to the unity, progress and, indeed, to the upliftment of his country and people. his life has been a source of inspiration to many of us and the indelible mark he has imprinted in the history of his country and people is worthy of emulation.

the entire people of the federal republic of nigeria mourn with the chinese people on this sad occasion.

i wish to convey on behalf of the nigerian people and government, and on my own behalf, our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathies to your excellencies, to the entire people of the people's republic of china and to the family of the deceased.

Representative of Head of Nigerian Federal Military Government Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 9, 1976)

nigerian commissioner for external affairs joseph garba, on behalf of the head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of nigeria lieutenant-general olusegun obasanjo, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy on the same day were nigerian government officials and friends as well as diplomatic envoys accredited here and overseas chinese in nigeria.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Officials Condole on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Lima, Jul. 10, 1976)

a number of peruvian government officials and friendly persons called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to condole on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among them were president of the supreme court of justice ricardo nugent lopez, the mayor of lima, the general under-secretary of protocol of the foreign ministry, president of the peru-china cultural institute manuel jesus orbegoso, and former prime minister edgardo mercado jarrin.

diplomatic envoys accredited to peru and overseas chinese representatives have also expressed condolences at the chinese embassy.

Peruvian Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

jorge fernandez maldonado, peruvian prime minister, on july 8 sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message says:

please, your excellency, accept my deep condolences on the passing away of marshal chu teh, one of the great figures in the chinese revolution and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

ferdinand
e. marcos, president of the philippines, sent a message on july 8 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending most sincere condolence on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

it was with the most profound regret that mrs. marcos and i learned of the sudden passing of chairman chu teh. we had the distinct honour of meeting him during our visit to china last year and we were most impressed with the warm cordiality with which he received us.

we are only well aware of the fact that late chairman chu has devoted most of his life for the welfare of his country and people. his indomitable courage and patriotism during the critical years of the chinese revolution will long be remembered.

as a close associate of your excellency, his demise must be of a grievous personal loss. permit me therefore, on behalf of the filipino people, mrs. marcos and on my own, to convey to you and through you, to the people of your great country, our most sincere condolence and sympathy on the demise of chairman chu teh.

Filipino Government Officials and Public Figures Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Manila, Jul. 11, 1976)

philippine
government officials and prominent public figures called at the chinese embassy here in the last few days to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee.

wreath presented by philippine president and mrs. marcos was placed in the mourning hall.

among some 1,500 people who went to pay respects were manuel collantes, undersecretary of the department of foreign affairs, nathaniel tablante, undersecretary

of the department of social welfare, and other senior government officials as well as prominent public figures, leaders of friendly organizations and representatives of overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to the philippines also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Central Committee of Communist Party of Portugal (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist), eduino vilar has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the c.p.c. central committee comrade mao tsetung, first vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee comrade hua kuo-feng and the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

the portuguese communists learned with utmost sorrow of the death of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. comrade chu teh's exploits will always be engraved in the mind of the communists of the whole world. the passing away of comrade chu teh is an inestimable loss to the chinese communist party, the chinese army and the chinese people. it is also an inestimable loss to the cause of opposing hegemonism and to the communists the world over. the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) extends to you its profoundest condolences.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Acting President Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jul. 9, 1976)

sierra leonean acting president s. i. koroma today called at the chinese embassy here to extend condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also calling at the chinese embassy today were assistant national secretary general of sierra leone's all people's congress (apc) d. f. shears, commander of the sierra leonean armed forces j. s. momoh, members of the apc central committee, government ministers, representatives of mass organizations, friends of all circles and overseas chinese here.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries accredited here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

Sierra Leonean President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, sent a message on july 8 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing heartfelt sympathy on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have been deeply moved by the news of the demise of one of your nation's greatest military heroes -- comrade chu teh. his death is an irreparable loss. it can be said that the red army has lost a father. this history of the chinese people will remember this great proletarian revolutionary as the soldier who spearheaded that epic march forty-one years ago. excellency, please convey my heartfelt sympathy and that of the government and people of the republic of sierra leone to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the bereaved family and the chinese people.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r. sent a message on july 7 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of npc standing committee chairman chu teh. the message reads:

the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r. conveys to you and all the chinese people profound condolences on the death of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and a glorious veteran fighter of the chinese revolution.

the soviet people will always retain in their hearts the memory of comrade chu teh, the outstanding revolutionary, internationalist, legendary army leader and champion of the liberation of china.

please convey our sincere sympathy to the family and close friends of the deceased.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Hegemonism Out of Way

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

soviet social-imperialism has recently exerted pressure on the non-aligned movement by all means and on an unprecedented scale in an attempt to turn it into an instrument for soviet contention for world hegemony.

its manoeuvres, overt or covert and carrot or stick, range from sowing discord to singing siren songs and from lecturing to scolding and shameless intimidation. masterpiece of moscow is its demand that the non-aligned movement "ally" with it, otherwise "the non-aligned policy will be emasculated", will become "incomplete" and lose "the source of strength" of the movement.

these arguments of soviet revisionism, though nonsensical and preposterous are by no means useless.

they help others to see more clearly the true hegemonist features of the soviet union and its sinister design against the non-aligned movement.

non-alignment means exactly not forming an alliance with anyone. the principal purpose of the non-aligned movement is to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the interests of the non-aligned movement are diametrically opposite to those of soviet social-imperialism. if all countries of the non-aligned movement act according to the advice of the soviet revisionists' mouthpiece tass and turn into "reliable friendly countries and allies" of the "community" of soviet revisionists, how then can it be called the non-aligned movement?

though blinded by self-interest, the new tsars still have their own logic. they argue that the non-aligned movement is "participated by a motley variety of elements" and "is not thoroughgoing" and that "certain participants of it have erroneous views". therefore, moscow "hopes that the healthy forces in this movement will overcome the existing vacillation" and strengthen their "effective alliance" with the soviet union (soviet revisionist party organ "communist"). only in this way will the non-aligned movement acquire an "inexhaustible source of strength". in short, if the non-aligned movement does not rely on the soviet union, it will accomplish nothing.

to urge the non-aligned countries to be "aligned" is quite a "bold creation" of the new tsars, but it is no more than a refurbished version of hegemonism with the aim of seeking world hegemony and bringing the whole world under the brezhnev-type new tsars' domination.

let us examine some arguments of the new tsars:

speaking of their "community", the soviet revisionists claimed like a "patriarch" that "the soviet union is the protector of the east european socialist countries."

referring to western europe, moscow said that only by "cooperating" with the soviet union, can western europe "maintain and strengthen its independence and ensure the sound development of the economy of all european countries".

moscow even offered its own prescription for curing the economic crisis of the united states. tass said that "the energetic development of mutually beneficial trade with the soviet union" is "an important factor to iron out the grave difficulties the u.s. economy is facing".

as to the third world, the new tsars have declared on many occasions that they are the "natural and most reliable allies" of the developing countries. they asserted that "without cooperation with the soviet union ...and without its international assistance, the social progress (of the third world) will certainly meet with insuperable difficulties" and "the national liberation movement will be unable to achieve success".

referring to the asian countries, moscow said that only by subscribing to its "asian security system", can they find a "fundamental way to a peaceful and bright future".

as to the middle east, a tass statement of june 9 on lebanon declares that "the middle east is much closer to the soviet union" than the united states and that "the soviet union is not less interested in how the situation in lebanon and around it develops and continues to develop."

speaking of the mediterranean, the soviet paper "izvestia" claimed that "russian seamen sailed on the mediterranean from time immemorial.... no, we come to this sea not as guests."

referring to other oceans and seas of the world, a soviet naval chief blustered that "the soviet union is a maritime power. warships flying the soviet national flag are now sailing on all regions of world oceans.... it is our inalienable and legitimate right.... the national interests of our motherland demand us to do so."

in his "speech at the meeting of the poles in london on january 22, 1867", pointing out that russia's policy had not changed, karl marx said: "its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the guiding star of this policy -- world hegemony -- will never change." this is absolutely true. the spectres of the old tsars are haunting the kremlin today. the ambitious scheme to dominate the world once pursued by "peter the great" is being pushed by the new tsars with ever-increasing intensity today. brezhnev said not long ago, "our party's activity on the international scene is exceptionally broad and varied. in shaping our foreign policy we now have to reckon, in one way or another, with the state of affairs in virtually every spot on the globe." by saying "in one way or another", he means that the methods, tactics and manoeuvres of the soviet revisionists are varied. their advocacy for an "alliance" of the non-aligned movement with the soviet union is one of the ways under consideration. but no matter how many changes he has made, brezhnev has not departed from his line. in the final analysis, all the "ways" recommended by brezhnev can be boiled

down to this: everything and every spot on the globe should be tied to moscow and placed within the framework of soviet-u.s. contention for world hegemony so as to bring the whole world under the new tsars' domination.

anyone who does not obey moscow will get into trouble. those who bow before it survive and those who resist it perish -- this is the logic dreamed of by the new tsars. but, the law of historical development will never depend on the will of the hegemonists. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this is a trend which is surging ahead. the non-aligned movement which has grown in strength in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism will never allow itself to be manipulated by the new tsars. the hegemonic attempt of soviet revisionism to have the non-aligned movement "ally" with it is only a pipe dream.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 9, 1976)

georges-andre chevallaz, member of the swiss federal council and head of the federal department of finance and customs, called at the chinese embassy in berne today to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also calling at the chinese embassy to express condolences were edmund muller, deputy chief of the general staff of the swiss army, as well as high ranking officials of the federal political department and the swiss army.

noted writer han suyin, representatives of switzerland-china friendship associations, friends from various circles and patriotic overseas chinese in switzerland also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to switzerland also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

the chinese embassy has received telegrams or letters of condolence from kurt bolliger, commander of the air force and air defence forces, willi wenk, president of the council of states, and others.

President of Swiss Confederation Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

rudolf gnaegi, president of the swiss confederation, sent a message on july 8 to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

the swiss federal council learned with grief of the death of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china. in the name of the swiss federal council, i wish to express to you deep sympathy for the great loss suffered by the people's republic of china.

Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh Mourned at Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 10, 1976)

about 200 persons called at the chinese permanent mission to the united nations office at geneva and to other international organizations in switzerland here yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. they included officials of the u.n. office and other international organizations at geneva, representatives of offices of various countries at geneva, swiss officials and friends.

among the mourners were the representative of the director-general of the united nations office at geneva; leading members and representatives of the united nations special agencies and other international organizations at geneva.

paying condolence calls were also representatives of the offices of the permanent observers of korea and viet nam and of the organization of african unity to the u.n. office at geneva; representatives of missions of various countries at geneva, consuls-general and consuls of various countries at geneva.

other mourners included henri schmitt, vice-president of the council of state of the canton of geneva, other officials of the council and the representative of the great council of the canton of geneva.

leading members of friendly associations and friendly personages from various circles also made condolence calls at the chinese mission.

madame lois snow, wife of the late prominent u.s. writer and friend of the chinese people edgar snow, and her daughter sian snow went to the chinese mission to mourn the passing away of comrade chu teh.

overseas chinese in geneva also called at the chinese mission to express condolences.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Prime Minister of Thailand Mourns Death of
NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

m.r. seni pramoj, prime minister of thailand, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing his sincere condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i have learnt with profound grief the sad news of the demise of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

on behalf of his majesty's government and thai people as well as of my own i wish to express our deepest sympathy and sincere condolences to the government and people of the people's republic of china as well as the bereaved family.

Communist Party of Thailand Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message on july 8 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

we have learned with utmost grief the news of the death of comrade chu teh, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people. we, on behalf of all the party members and the entire thai revolutionary people, extend to the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese people and, through you, to the bereaved family our deep condolences.

comrade chu teh devoted himself consistently and resolutely to the cause of struggle for communism. under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, comrade chu teh, loyal to the party and people, made great contributions to the building and development of the great chinese people's liberation army, the victory of china's new democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

during his life of glorious fighting, comrade chu teh made great contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people and the revolutionary cause of the people the world over. his death is a great loss not only to the chinese communist party and the chinese people, but also to the revolutionary people of the whole world including our thai people.

comrade chu teh's revolutionary spirit and his noble revolutionary quality of dedication to the cause of the proletarian revolution will always be a model for the proletarian revolutionaries and will live in our hearts forever.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Condole on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Tunis, Jul. 10, 1976)

on behalf of president habib bourguiba, majid karoui, director of protocol of the presidency of the republic of tunisia, called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also calling at the chinese embassy here for the same purpose was bechir bouali, secretary general of the tunisian national assembly and representative of sadik mokaddem, speaker of the national assembly.

also paying condolence calls at the embassy were other high-ranking officials of the tunisian government, diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here and representative of the palestine liberation organization here.

Tunisian National Assembly President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

president of the tunisian national assembly sadok mokaddem sent a message on july 8 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, i extend to you, the standing committee of the congress and the family of the great deceased, my sincere and very sad condolences.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta President Sends Message to Yao Lien-wei Mourning Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

lieutenant-general el hadj aboubakar sangoule lamizana, president of the republic of upper volta, sent a message on july 8 to yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i, in the name of the people and government of upper volta and in my own name, extend to you our sincere condolences. i beg you to convey to the family of the illustrious deceased our profound sympathies.

Upper Volta President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

lieutenant general el hadj aboubakar sangoule lamizana, president of the republic of upper volta, sent a message on july 8 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the most profound condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

the people and government of upper volta feel sad to learn of the death of marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. in their name and in my own name i extend to you our most profound and sad condolences. i beg you to convey to the chinese people, the party and government our most profound and sincere sympathies.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party and State Leaders Mourn
Death of Comrade Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 9, 1976)

ton duc thang, president, and nguyen luong bang, vice-president, of the socialist republic of viet nam, truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the s.r.v.n. national assembly, pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the s.r.v.n., and other vietnamese leaders including huynh tan phat, vo nguyen giap, nguyen duy trinh, hoang van hoan and xuan thuy called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express condolences at the death of comrade chu teh.

wreaths were sent by the v.n.w.p. central committee, the standing committee of the s.r.v.n. national assembly and the government of the s.r.v.n.

president ton duc thang and other party and state leaders stood in silent memory of comrade chu teh before his portrait. an inscription on the mourners' book reads: "we greatly regret the death of comrade chu teh, an outstanding son of the chinese people, an excellent communist fighter, a talented leader of the party, the state and the armed forces of china, and a great friend of the vietnamese people."

leaders of various departments of the party and government, mass organizations and hanoi city also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences and presented wreaths.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to viet nam also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman of Democratic Yemen Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message on july 8 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message says:

with deep sorrow and sadness we have received the news of the passing away of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china. wish you to accept my personal, the government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen condolences on the big loss. we share with the friendly people of china their grief on the passing away of comrade chu teh.

Standing Committee President of People's Supreme Council of Democratic Yemen Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

abdul fattah ismail, president of the standing committee of the people's supreme council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message on july 8 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

we have learned with great sorrow of the passing away of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress. in the name of the people's supreme council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, i express my condolences on this grievous incident of yours. we share the sorrow with the great chinese people.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Yemen Arab Republic Chairman Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

ibrahim mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the yemen arab republic, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on july 8, expressing his condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

with great sorrow, i convey to your excellency and the friendly chinese people the condolences of the chairman of the command council, the government and the people of the yemen arab republic on the passing away of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and express to your excellency and the friendly people of your country our wish to share with you the sorrow of this grievous misfortune.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

yugoslav president josip broz tito sent a message on july 8 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing his sincerest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

at the death of marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, eminent army commander, statesman and revolutionary, may i convey to you and to the friendly people of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the peoples of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, the expressions of my most sincere condolences. marshal chu teh dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary struggle for the wellbeing of the chinese people, contributing also to the struggle of the peoples of the world for independence, peace and progress. his name and his deeds will remain in the lasting memory of the peoples of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

Yugoslav Delegation Leaves Belgrade for China

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jul. 10, 1976)

the delegation of the federation of yugoslav veterans of the people's liberation war led by its president kosta nadj left here today on a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by andreja milanovic, vice-president of the federation; dusan gaspari, director of a department under the yugoslav federal secretariat for foreign affairs; and representatives of the federal secretariat for national defence.

also present were chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and yuan yun-lou, military attache of the chinese embassy here.

Yugoslav Leaders Mourn Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jul. 10, 1976)

on behalf of president tito and the presidency of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia (sfry), cvijetin mijatovic, member of the presidency, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

kiro gligorov, president of the yugoslav federal assembly, and responsible members concerned also called at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

. . diplomatic envoys of many countries in yugoslavia also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

President of Yugoslav Assembly Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

kiro gligorov, president of the federal assembly of yugoslavia, sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 8, expressing the most profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee. the message reads:

permit me to convey to you, on behalf of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, expressions of the most profound condolences upon the death of the chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, marshal chu teh. with the decease of comrade chu teh the chinese people have lost one of their most outstanding sons, the glorious warrior and statesman who devoted his whole life to the freedom of the chinese nation and the chinese working people and to the construction of socialism in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 9, 1976)

zambian president k.d. kaunda, secretary-general of the united national independence party (unip) a.g. zulu, prime minister h.k. mudenda, members of the unip central committee, government ministers and other high-ranking officials of the party, government and army called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

speaking to fang yi, head of the chinese government delegation attending the eighth-round talks on the tanzania-zambia railway and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to zambia, president kaunda said that he deeply mourned the passing away of chairman chu teh on behalf of the zambian government, party and people.

on the same day, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Teng Hsiao-p'ing Is Not Allowed To Reverse Verdicts for the Sinister Line in Literature and Art

by

Hsin Wen-t'ung (辛文彤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 13, 1976)

More than ten years ago, Chairman Mao sharply pointed out in his "Two Instructions Concerning Literature and Art": In the departments of literature and art under the control of Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company, "very little has been achieved so far" in socialist transformation. "The social and economic base has changed, but the arts as part of the superstructur which serve this base, still remain a serious problem." This "serious problem" is what has been pointed out in the "Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces": Since the founding of the People's Republic, in literary and art circles "we have been under the dictatorship of a sinister anti-Party and anti-socialist line which is diametrically opposed to Chairman Mao's thought." Chairman Mao's instructions have exposed the essence of the revisionist literary and art line and hit at the vulnerable spot of Liu Shao-ch'i, the commander of the bourgeoisie inside the Party who concocted and pushed this sinister line. Therefore, they always want to reverse this verdict with all ways and means. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's activities to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles find a concentrated expression in this connection.

In his "instructions" Chairman Mao sternly criticizes certain people in literary and art circles: "They have acted as high and mighty bureaucrats, have not gone to the workers, peasants and soldiers and have not reflected the socialist revolution and socialist construction." In response to Chairman Mao's call, the literary and art fighters of the proletariat do things diametrically opposed to the sinister literary and art line, persist in

taking class struggle as the key link, and in the course of creating model revolutionary plays strive to reflect the life of class struggle of different historical periods in the last half century under the leadership of the Party--especially the class struggle and the two-line struggle of the historical period of socialism, thus turning revolutionary literature and art into an effective ideological weapon of the proletariat. All these do not mix with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" like fire and water. Consequently, Teng Hsiao-p'ing shows hostility toward the model revolutionary plays and he also opposes without exception the revolutionary works of literature and art created for learning experience from the model revolutionary plays. His opposition to reflecting the important themes of class struggle by revolutionary literature and art and using literature and art to serve proletarian politics is for giving the green light to his opposition to "subject matter as the decisive factor," his theories of "the merging of various trends as the spirit of the age" and "the broad path of realism," his opposition to "the smell of gunpowder," as well as reactionary viewpoints of the sinister literary and art line such as the theory of human nature of the landlord bourgeois classes, the theory of "no conflict," etc., so as to concot anti-Party and anti-socialist poisonous weeds and create public opinion for restoring capitalism.

Chairman Mao criticizes in these "instructions" and other documents the cultural departments of that time: "The 'dead' still dominate." He also warns the former Ministry of Culture: "If this is not changed, it should be renamed as the ministry of emperor and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, or the ministry of dead foreigners." Making efforts in molding the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers is the fundamental task of socialist literature and art. For the purpose of achieving this fundamental task, with the model revolutionary plays setting the pace, there have appeared a large number of outstanding works and there have been molded a number of dazzling heroic images of the proletariat.

Out of his reactionary class nature, Teng Hsiao-p'ing fears and hates this profound revolution on the literary and art stage. He is determined to "reverse" it. Using the tactic of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag, he distorts and tampers with the important experience of model revolutionary plays in giving prominence to the principal heroic figures, in a vain attempt to make the proletariat forsake the fundamental task of socialist literature and art.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing opposes the eulogy of workers, peasants and soldiers, but he frenziedly publicizes the old plays "showing the wisdom of emperors and princes, generals and ministers." His so-called "reversal" in literary and art circles is for turning back the wheel of history in the proletarian revolution in literature and art so as to allow emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, demons and monsters to dominate the stage and stand history on its head once again.

Chairman Mao incisively points out in his "instructions" that under the rule of the sinister literary and art line, in the ranks of literature and art "the people have by and large (that is not everybody) have not

carried out the policies of the Party in the last 15 years....In recent years they have slid right down to the brink of revisionism." "Isn't it absurd that many communists are enthusiastic about promoting feudal and capitalist art, but not socialist art?" The appearance of these absurd things in literary and art circles was due to the leadership having fallen into the hands of Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the "Four Fellows" supported by them. They stubbornly pushed the sinister literary and art line and vigorously created public opinion for restoring capitalism. They wantonly extended bourgeois rights to corrupt and poison the ranks of literature and art. They recruited enemy agents, renegades, bourgeois rightists, alien class elements and the dregs and remnants of the Kuomintang, and made them carry out counter-revolutionary hush-hush activities in the name of culture.

During the great cultural revolution, the leadership in literary and art circles was returned to the hands of the proletariat, and a revoutionary literary and art contingent full of vigor and vitality was built. This contingent adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, went deep into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers to transform the world outlook and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and was welcomed by the latter. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, however, attacked in a thousand and one ways the new leading bodies in literary and art circles which firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line. He would not be satisfied with anything short of the complete overthrow of them and the "reversal" of this contingent to the revisionist track. He vainly attempted to allow the "Four Fellows" mount the stage again and to "unite" with the demons and monsters. If this plot were fulfilled, what would the situation be!

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's activities to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles were carried out under the situation of the great victory of the great cultural revolution and the revolution in literature and art. What he wanted to reverse were the verdicts personally drawn up by Chairman Mao, and what he wanted to revive were also the things that had been discredited by criticism during the great cultural revolution. "Historical experience merits attention." What are the laws and characteristics of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's attempt to practice restoration and turn back the wheel of history on the literary and art front?

To obliterate the principled line of demarcation between the seventeen years before and the ten years after the great cultural revolution and the essential difference between proletarian literature and art and bourgeois literature and art is an important sleight of hand used by Teng Hsiao-p'ing to reverse verdicts for the sinister literary and art line in those seventeen years.

Before the great cultural revolution, he defended the domination of the revisionist literary and art line saying: "The literary and art circles under the leadership of the Party are correct." "Revisionism does not occupy a dominant position." After the great cultural revolution, he again sang this old tune. He basically obliterated the basic facts of the dictatorship of the revisionist line before the great cultural revolution on the literary and art front, confused the essential difference before and

after the great cultural revolution on the literary and art front, and made no distinction between the black and white cats and between revisionism and Marxism. "Everything is mixed in a pot of thick porridge." ("Engels' Letter to August Bebel," Selected Letters of Marx and Engels, p. 313) He fished in troubled waters, negated the necessity of the revolution in literature and art and reversed verdicts for the sinister literary and art line of those seventeen years so as to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art.

In his activities to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles, starting from negating the revolutionary situation of today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also went all out to create the public opinion that "the present is not as good as the past" so as to "justify" his turning back the wheel of history.

Evidently, with the revolution in literature and art advancing victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, the situation is excellent and is getting better and better. However, he uses the trick of attacking one point without touching the rest, spreading rumors and slanders and standing truth on its head to describe the situation of the literary and art revolution as a mass of pitch darkness. Evidently the model revolutionary plays and the experience in the creation of them have brought prosperity to socialist literature and art, but he slanders the model revolutionary plays as "the blossoming of one lone flower." Evidently the model revolutionary plays are known to every household, have left deep impressions in people's minds and are cherished more and more by the workers, peasants and soldiers, but he sensationally declared, "At present, tickets to the model revolutionary plays cannot be sold." The object of his attacking the excellent situation of the literary and art revolution is to eulogize the past and find fault with the present, and to restore the dictatorhsip of the bourgeoisie in the domain of literature and art.

The activities of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles also tell us that for the sake of changing the basic line of the Party and pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he invariably has to hurriedly usurp and seize leadership with all kinds of despicable means.

"To seize hold of the leading body first" is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's organizational measure for reversal of verdicts and restoration. In literary and art circles, his spearhead of "reorganization" is mainly directed toward the leading bodies at all levels based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young. In his eyes, the new leadership in literary and art circles is incompetent and must be "replaced." Essentially, this is the organization of a "home-going contingent" for launching counter-attacks in revenge. He sows discord in the relations between the Party and the intellectuals, incites, lures and coerce the old intellectuals in literary and art circles "to discuss things in letters." This is a salient feature of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the practice of reversal of verdicts and restoration.

In going all out to reverse verdicts for the revisionist literary and art line, the object of Teng Hsiao-p'ing is to turn socialist literature

and art into a tool of public opinion for restoring capitalism. This shows that pushing the revisionist line is the most essential political feature of capitalist-roaders.

"Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." Teng Hsiao-p'ing's practice of reversal of verdicts and restoration is bound to encounter resolute opposition from the revolutionary people. To deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in literary and art circles, it is necessary to link class struggle on this front with the realities of class struggle, further criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, and carry the literary and art revolution through to the end.

* * *

PARTY ANNIVERSARY

On the Prospects of the Socialist Revolution

by

K'uang Hou (邝厚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 3, 1976)

The July 1 editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i magazine and Chieh-fang-chün Pao points out: "Only if we bear firmly in mind the Party's basic program, uphold its basic line and never lose sight of its ultimate aim can we successfully solve the question of Party building under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

It is very important to recognize the prospects of the revolution and not lose sight of the Party's ultimate aim. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history. We should carry on constant propaganda among the people on the facts of world progress and the bright future ahead so that they will build their confidence in victory. At the same time, we must tell the people and tell our comrades that there will be twists and turns in our road." ("On Chungking Negotiation") Recognizing that the future will be bright and that there will be twists and turns in our road, we will be full of revolutionary optimistic spirit, and at the same time, will never slacken our revolutionary fighting spirit.

As early as in the period of democratic revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The ultimate perspective of the Chinese revolution is not capitalism but socialism and communism." ("Chinese Revolution and Chinese Communist Party") There is no doubt that the perspective of the Chinese revolution is bound to be communism.

In the early period of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "The future is bright, the road is tortuous." This sentence has also been written into "The Constitution of the Communist Party of China" passed at the 10th Congress of the Party in 1973. It is also clearly pointed out that "the ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism."

The basic program of the Party tells us that there is only one future for the socialist revolution and that is the realization of communism. So long as we firmly carry out the socialist revolution in the two aspects of the superstructure and the economic base, no matter how tortuous the road may be, the ultimate result will invariably be the brilliant future of the realization of communism. However, it must be understood that the period of socialism is a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. The twists and turns appearing in the road are mainly caused by the struggle of the two differently oriented forces. Before the realization of communism, there will always be a struggle between the two classes and the two possible futures in our state and society: One is the

proletarian future of persevering in the socialist revolution--toward communism. The other is the bourgeois future opposed to the socialist revolution--to restore capitalism.

When the 7th Party Congress was in session, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Two roads lie before the Chinese people, the road of light and the road of darkness." "But even after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, the two prospects will still confront us." ("China's Two Possible Destinies") "Do not expect that our cause will proceed smoothly and easily. Not, it will not. Actually there are two possibilities, two prospects, one good and one bad." ("On Coalition Government") It is still like this in the period of socialist revolution. The basic line of the Party tells us that throughout this historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression from imperialism or social-imperialism. Therefore, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled and it will take a very long time to decide the outcome. It will not be settled within several decades. "Will there be need for revolution a hundred years from now? Will there still be need for revolution a thousand years from now? There is always need for revolution." After a long period of repeated struggles, the proletariat will completely wipe out the bourgeoisie and all class distinctions When classes are finally abolished in the whole world, the future of the socialist revolution--communist society--is achieved.

"The prospects of the revolution" we talk about refer to the final results of the revolution. The "two prospects" we talk about refer to the two roads and two possibilities lying before the people before the final results are obtained. These two different concepts should be clearly distinguished. Meanwhile, they are also two inter-connected concepts: among the two prospects, one leads to the final result of revolution and the other runs counter to the final result of revolution. Therefore, we should also see clearly the interrelations between them.

The prospects of the revolution are closely linked with the target and task of the revolution. With the target and task of the revolution clarified, the question of prospects is easy to understand.

The target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie. Following the deepening of the socialist revolution, those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party become to a greater and greater extent the force at the core of the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao points out: "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers; how can they possibly realize fully the imperative need for socialist revolution? These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution." The task of the socialist revolution is to abolish classes and class distinctions, including the elimination of the soil and conditions which the bourgeoisie relies on to exist or to rise again and the abolition of all relations of production arising from class relations, to abolish all social relations that conform to these relations of production, and to change all concepts arising from these social relations. The day these tasks are completed is the time of the coming of the future of socialist revolution--communism. The day these

tasks are completed is also the end of the bourgeoisie. As the bourgeoisie sees it, the bright future of the proletariat is a dark future. The "bright" future of the bourgeoisie seeks is a dark future for the proletariat. Therefore, the course of the fulfillment of the tasks of the socialist revolution is bound to be the course of the uninterrupted struggle of the proletariat against t he bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. In this process, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party is bound to try their utmost to prevent us from advancing toward the revolutionary future, and at all times to conduct a test of strength with the proletariat for their aspired future, that is, the future of capitalist restoration.

The bourgeoisie and the people in command of the trial of strength with the proletariat are in the Party. They are in control of a certain amount of power, and compared with the bourgeoisie, they are even more fierce in the practice of capitalism. Consequently, the struggle between the two classes and the two prospects also inevitably finds concentrated expression within the Party. Whether Party and state power is under the control of Marxist or usurped by the revisionists determines whether the future of our country will head for communism or fall back to capitalism. The realization of the former future is a historical certainty which cannot be resisted. The appearance of the latter future is one of the twists and turns in historical development. It will appear only under the specific condition of the revisionist line occupying the dominant position, and can therefore be avoided. In order to avoid it, we must be on guard and wage struggle against it. If we neglect the possibility of the appearance of the latter prospect, this prospect could easily appear. The more the broad masses recognize the danger of the appearance of this prospect, the more they will be able to effectively avoid it. We deeply believe that even though restoration and regression might appear for a time as in the Soviet Union, it is nothing more than an adverse current in the long river of history and cannot change the general trend of historical development.

Just as is pointed out by Chairman Mao, "This truth of Marxism-Leninism is irresistible. The masses of the people always want revolution. The world revolution is bound to triumph." "I advise the comrades to firmly believe that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, and desire revolution, and the revisionist rule will not last long." "If the rightists stage an anti-communist coup d'etat in China, I am sure they will know no peace either and their rule will most probably be short-lived because it will not be tolerated by the revolutionaries, who represent the interests of the people making up more than 90 percent of the population."

The future of the socialist revolution--communism, could only be achieved through the arduous struggle of many generations of people. In this relatively long period, the main danger is revisionism, or Right opportunism. If this is not properly dealt with, there is a possibility of capitalist restoration taking place at any moment. Chairman Mao teaches us: "China's future depends on our exertion." ("On Chungking Negotiation") "We must strive with all our might for a bright future, a destiny of light, and against a dark future, a destiny of darkness. This is our one and only task!" ("China's Two Possible Destinies") This was so in the period of democratic revolution and is also so in the period of socialst revolution. The great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and

Confucius and the current criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts are all struggles between the two destinies and two prospects of China. The basic line for the whole historical period of socialism laid down by Chairman Mao for our Party is also the basic line leading to the communist future. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing dreamed that they could substitute the basic line of the Party with their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and bring China back to the prospect of restoring capitalism, so as to turn the people of China again into beasts of burden and slaves. Their plots have all been smashed one by one under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao. However, the class represented by them is still with us, and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This is a historical phenomenon that will exist for a long time in the socialist period. Only by conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, grasping the law of class struggle in the period of socialism and waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders through to the end could we avoid a dark future and win a bright one. So long as we persevere in doing so, we can completely avoid the dark future and win a bright one. Just as stated in the July 1 editorial, "The fact that we dare to expose the bourgeoisie inside the Party shows that our Party has the strength, confidence and ability to defeat it and thereby bring the entire bourgeoisie to utter defeat." "The fall of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." (Marx and Engels: "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 263)

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

It Is Absolutely Impermissible for Teng Hsiao-p'ing To Restore the "Ministry of Health of Urban Overlords"

by

Chin Wei (金卫)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1976)

In the course of studying in depth Chairman Mao's series of importat instructions and the two brilliant and wise resolutions of the Party Central Committee, we reviewed the May 16, 1966 "Circular" of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee formulated under the auspices of Chairman Mao, and linked it up with the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident. We came to see more and more clearly that the frenzied attack against the Party launched by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, was an organized and planned one backed by a program and public opinion. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sinful purpose was to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. It was also for the attainment of this evil goal that he directly meddled in the public health circles and reversed verdicts for the "ministry of health of urban overlords." He attacked the leadership of the Party of "having knowledge in vocational work" and clamored that those bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" with so-called "knowledge of the trade" should lead public health units, in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in such units. We must criticize this thoroughly.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." The Party must and is also able to exercise leadership in everything, including of course, the public health units. Party leadership is first of all political leadership, and what is most fundamental is the leadership of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Divorced from proletarian politics and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Party leadership is out of the question. Politics is the commander, the soul. "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Such brilliant assertions of Chairman Mao's have correctly pointed out the relations of politics with economics and with vocational techniques.

The public health units constitute an important battleground violently contended by the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The revolution in public health is a profound revolution in the public health sphere with the proletariat vanquishing the bourgeoisie. Only by adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can the revolution in public health advance along the correct road, and public health work genuinely serve the dictatorship of the proletariat and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. If we care only for vocational techniques and forget this key link of class struggle, public health work would go astray.

Of course this is not to say that the comrades carrying out Party work in the public health units are fundamentally not required to learn some medical and health knowledge. Our Party has always been encouraging the cadres to learn vocational work and strive to become Red and expert. But this is for bettering implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strengthening Party leadership. This is entirely a different matter from Teng Hsiao-p'ing's allegation that public health units should be led by those with "knowledge of the line."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing attacked the leadership of the Party of "having no knowledge in vocational work" and clamored that those "with vocational knowledge" should lead the public health units. He wanted to fundamentally abolish Party leadership in public health work, kick out the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young which adhered to Chairman Mao's proletarian line in public health, and invite the unrepentant capitalist-roaders and bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" to take over, in a vain attempt to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and the verdicts on "the ministry of health of urban overlords," and to usurp leadership in public health work from the Party.

The question of leadership has always been a basic problem of revolution and is also a basic problem in the revolution in public health. The class which exercises leadership has a decisive effect on which line is carried out. This is because the line not only has tc be drawn up by leaders representing the interests of a definite class, but also has to be implemented by leaders representing the interests of a definite class. Precisely because leadership is so important that the struggle for leadership between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the public health front has all along been very violent.

In 1957, the bourgeois rightists wildly cried that the Communist Party should step down on the ground that "laymen cannot lead the experts." Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i ganged up with Teng Hsiao-p'ing to frantically push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and obstinately follow the capitalist road. For a certain period, Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters controlled Party power and power in cultural propaganda work and many fields. Under their control and manipulation, the former Ministry of Health became "the ministry of health of urban overlords." They even ordered that some bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" be brought into the Party, and placed in leading posts at the time specified. Meanwhile, they made every effort to squeeze out the leading cadres assigned by the Party to public health units, saying that they were "laymen" and "clodhoppers," not competent to lead the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities." As a result, actual leadership over medical and health work in many places was usurped by the bourgeoisie. As was the case with the educational front, in the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, the bourgeoisie also exercised dictaotrship over the proletariat on the public health front.

Chairman Mao with the great discerning power of Marxism-Leninism perceived in good time the serious danger of the capitalist-roaders within the Party who tried to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and

explicitly pointed out: "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao opportunely and resolutely smashed the restoration plot of the bourgeois within the Party, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and recaptured that portion of Party and state leadership usurped by them, including the recapture of that part of leadership over medical and health work usurped by them. The revolutionary people were elated and inspired.

However, out of his reactionary class nature, Teng Hsiao-p'ing bore resentment in his mind toward all these reforms in the public health sphere. After he resumed work, he made every effort to recruit and give important assignments to the unrepentant capitalist-roaders, thus piecing together the "home-going contingent" for reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism. At the same time, he looked upon the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young set up in the great cultural revolution, which held fast to Chairman Mao's proletarian public health line, as thorns in the side, and vainly attempted to kick them out with the charge of "not knowing the ropes on the one hand and not enthusiastic enough on the other."

Lenin pointed out: "What is restoration? The passing of state power into the hands of representatives of the old order." ("The Agrarian Program of Social-Democracy in the First Russian Revolution 1905-1907," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XIII, pp. 303-304) The capitalist-roaders within the Party constitute the main force of the bourgeoisie in a test of strength with the proletariat and in carrying out the rstoration of capitalism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, was the one in command in whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts right up to the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident. In the sinister article "On the General Program for All Kinds of Work of the Whole Party and the Whole Country" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instruction, didn't he fiercely clamor for "seizing back the leadership"? It is now very clear to us that he wanted to seize Party and state leadership from the hands of the proletariat for the bourgeoisie with him as the general representative, to realize the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and to restore capitalism in China. To revive "the ministry of health of urban overlords" and to realize the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the public health units, Teng Hsiao-p'ing naturally had to recruit and give important assignments to the unrepentant capitalist-roaders and bourgeoisie in the public health units, and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders and bourgeoisie in the public health units naturally also had to take Teng Hsiao-p'ing as their backer in order to restore "the ministry of health of urban overlords." Teng Hsiao-p'ing represented the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and attacked the proletariat in this way. In alleging that the public health units should be led by those with "vocational knowledge," he actually tried to seize power from the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for restoring capitalism in the public health units.

"Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." The people, the Party and the Party members are all bent on continuing the revolution and opposing restoration and regression. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's verdict-reversing and restoration activities have taught us a lesson by negative example and enabled us to see more clearly that the bourgeoisie is really right in the Party. "Without struggle, there is no progress." We must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and push to a new climax the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

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Advocating "Vocation in Command" Is for Restoration Purposes

by

The First Central Hospital of Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party meddled in public health circles, vociferously attacked the revolution in public health, tried his utmost to publicize that "not learning techniques" and "not delving into vocational work" was the principal contradiction on the public health front, and opposed the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge."

These reactionary fallacies of Teng Hsiao-p'ing to advocate "vocation in command" are all derived from his revisionist program with "the three directives as a key link," and replicas of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces advocated by all new and old revisionists including Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

The Party's basic line tells us that in the historical period of socialism, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. The principal contradiciton in the historical period of socialism is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. On the public health front as part of the whole society, the principal contradiction is of course also the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Historical experience repeatedly shows that on the questions of orientation and road in public health work, such as whether it is necessary to serve the majority of the people and to place the stress on rural areas in medical and health work, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, between Marxism and revisionism, has never stopped. Teng Hsiao-p'ing negates class struggle and distorts "not learning techniques" and "not delving into vocational work" as the principal contradiction of the public health front, as though whether or not techniques are learned is the principal contradiction. This is a big swindle. To tell the truth, this is still his theme of "white cat, black cat," or the old tune of the dying out of class struggle replayed.

In July, August and September last year when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was in full swing, in the public health system, criticism of "private ownership of knowledge" was forbidden, the road of the "white-and-expert" was described as of advantage to the country, and the "vocational typhoon" was about to spring up. These stern facts show that the theory of the dying out of class struggle was spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing for covering up the attack launched by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat.

When politics and economics are compared, politics cannot but occupy the first place. This is a basic point of view of Marxism. All along, Chairman Mao teaches us: Politics is the commander, the soul. "Political

work is the life-blood of all economic work." The fundamental question is of which class controls and is served by medical and health techniques. In socialist society, the question of medical and health techniques can only be correctly solved under the command of proletarian politics through grasping class struggle. Otherwise, delving head-on into "techniques" and "vocational work" will lead to the loss of bearings.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some of the medical workers of our hospital were poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line in public health. They were engrossed in vocational work and paid no attention to proletarian politics. As a result, some who were seriously influenced by the bourgeois idea of individualism considered techniques as their private properties, and the capital for building up prestige and authority and for approaching the Party and the people for standing, fame and gain. Some people went farther and farther along this "white-and-expert" road and they in the end degenerated to become bourgeois rightists. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers were extremely dissatisfied with this bourgeois style of medical treatment and sharply criticized the bourgeois ideas on medical treatment. All these vivid and lively facts of class struggle profoundly show that without putting vocational work under the command of proletarian politics, one will certainly go astray toward the capitalist road.

Not long after Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he continued to publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, "technique first" and "vocation in command" in a vain attempt to reverse the verdicts on that counter-revolutionary revisionist line which he ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to push in the past for restoring capitalism.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing made every effort to publicize that the principal contradiction on the public health front was "not learning techniques" and "not delving into vocational work" also for the purpose of opposing the grasping of power in medical and health service by the laboring people in a vain attempt to insure the bourgeoisie of continued control over this hereditary territory.

Marxism holds that the people are the makers of material wealth as well as spiritual wealth in society, form the main force of the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and are the determining force to push history forward.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing tries his utmost to advocate that the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" should control medical techniques, and looks upon the broad masses of laboring people as the "mobs" having utterly no say in medical and health work. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is an out-and-out historical idealist. While millions of barefoot doctors have evidently grown and matured to become the main force of the countryside in the public health revolution, he describes them as in the "experimental stage." When the broad masses of barefoot doctors in their practice have evidently improved their standards in relieving the sufferings of the sick poor and lower-middle peasants and in effectively changing the situation of shortage of doctors and medicine in the countryside, he slanders them as "lack of knowledge." Teng Hsiao-p'ing puts on the airs

of a bourgeois overlord, and wields the massive staff of "techniques" and "vocational work" to oppose the grasping of power in medical and health work by the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants to bring up their own medical workers. This has fully exposed his reactionary stand as the enemy of the people.

Our struggle with Teng Hsiao-p'ing is fundamentally not a question of whether techniques and the study of vocational work are necessary, but a question of whether to practice Marxism, persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat and hold fast to the socialist road or to practice revisionism and restore capitalism. This is a major question bearing on the destiny and future of the Party and the country. This kind of struggle will go on for a long time to come. "Without struggle, there is no progress." We must seriously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions issued after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, further criticize the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary crimes in attacking the public health revolution, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, in grasping revolution, promoting production, work and preparedness against war, and carry the public health revolution through to the end.

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MOURNING OF CHU TEH

Peking Papers Mourn Comrade Chu Teh's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

peking papers today carried on their front and second pages the news of the solemn memorial meeting for comrade chu teh held in the great hall of the people and attended by party and state leaders and people from all walks of life in peking yesterday. comrade chu teh was member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

wreaths were presented by our great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee. wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, presided over the memorial meeting. hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, delivered the memorial speech, which was carried in full by all papers.

after comrade chu teh's death on july 6, leaders of the party and state, leading members of party, government and army departments and people in the capital went to pay last respects to his remains. fifteen thousand peking workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, office cadres and students, foreign friends and heads of diplomatic missions went to the working people's palace of culture to pay tribute to the memory of comrade chu teh.

on their front and second pages, today's peking papers carried three photographs of the memorial meeting and one showing the long lines of mourners who went to pay tribute to comrade chu teh's memory.

the papers also reported that grief-stricken patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao, compatriots of taiwan province and overseas chinese attended a solemn memorial service held for comrade chu teh by the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency.

the "people's daily" and all other papers included a pictorial page with 12 photographs of comrade chu teh at different periods under the banner headline "comrade chu teh's life, a life of fighting for the cause of communism".

one large photo shows chairman mao and comrade chu teh studying guide lines for military operations during the war of resistance against japan.

the captions of the other photos follow:

comrade chu teh joined the communist party of china in 1922. from that time on, he engaged in energetic revolutionary activity under the party's leadership.

comrade chu teh took part in the 25,000-li long march started by the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in 1934. during the long march, he waged a firm struggle against the renegade chang kuo-tao's activities aimed at splitting the red army and betraying the party. this is a photo of comrade chu teh taken after his arrival in northern shensi.

comrade chu teh was appointed commander-in-chief of the eighth route army after the outbreak of the war of resistance against japan in 1937. photo shows him addressing a rally of commanders and fighters of the eighth route army in yenan, calling on them to adhere to chairman mao's political and military line and carry the war through to the end.

comrade chu teh delivering the military report "the battlefront of the liberated areas" at the seventh national congress of the communist party of china in 1945.

comrade chu teh reading out the order of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army at the ceremony of the founding of the people's republic of china on october 1, 1949.

comrade chu teh inspecting a unit of the chinese people's liberation army.

comrade chu teh working at the construction site of the ming tombs reservoir near peking in may 1958.

comrade chu teh attending a lecture with students at the kiangsi communist labour academy in march 1962.

comrade chu teh casting his ballot in the election of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china at the party's tenth national congress in august 1973.

comrade chu teh presiding over the first session of the fourth national people's congress in january 1975.

comrade chu teh assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, firmly adhered to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fought all his life for the realization of the great ideal of communism.

under the streamer "deeply mourn the death of n.p.c. standing committee chairman chu teh", the peking papers have for the last few days carried full pages of condolence messages from state and government leaders.

leaders of marxist-leninist parties and revolutionary organizations and friendly personalities of other countries and reports on the condolence calls made at chinese embassies abroad.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Leading Cadres in Northeast China Province Talk About Their Experiences in Doing Manual Work

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 12, 1976)

the bureaucrat class means the bourgeoisie in the party. this class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other. to avoid cadres' becoming bureaucrats, it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour.

this is the consensus of opinions of members of the party committee of kaishantun chemical fibre pulp plant in northeast china's kirin province. they pointed out: when cadres participate in collective productive labour, they can maintain the closest most extensive and frequent contacts with the working people, restrict bourgeois right and overcome bureaucracy. this fundamentally ensures that the cadres persevere in opposing and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

since the establishment of the plant party committee after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, members of the party committee have regularly participated in collective productive labour. every year they serve as ordinary workers for one month in turn in workshops and groups, joining the workers in study, revolutionary criticism and work. during the other eleven months they work in the workshops one day a week. when the plant has any rush work or heavy assignment, the cadres step in to make all-out efforts alongside the workers.

sung fu-chen, secretary of the plant's party committee, said: "before the great cultural revolution began, as leading cadres in the plant we carried out the revisionist line, acted upon the principle of controlling, checking and suppressing the workers, went in for material incentives and putting profit in command. we considered ourselves superior and were alienated from manual labour and the

masses. consequently, the leading cadres and the masses were sharply antagonistic to each other. had we not been educated by the cultural revolution, we might possibly have become capitalist-roaders. that's how dangerous it was excl.

now, sung fu-chen, a member of the new leading body, often does productive labour and is at one with the masses. he eagerly learns from the workers and can do several jobs like most of his workmates. members of the party committee have also learned one or several skills. while doing productive labour the committee members join the workers in studying marxism, criticizing revisionism and getting a grasp of the orientation and line of enterprise management. they pool their wisdom with the workers in solving knotty production problems. as a result the leading cadres and workers have established close relations like those between fish and water.

through their participation in productive labour in the last few years, members of the plant party committee have come to further realize that only by participating in productive labour can they truly appreciate the workers' high level of consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, their fine revolutionary spirit and tremendous creativity, and can the leading cadres foster a materialist conception of history, have faith in the masses, rely on them and regard them as masters of history and the enterprises. in this way they have put into alignment the relations between the leading cadres and the masses.

before the cultural revolution, the loading and unloading of the logs in the plant's timber yard were done manually. this labour intensive work was neither efficient nor safe. workers put forward a rational proposal for mechanizing the handling of logs. but the leading cadres in the plant were lacking in the spirit of self-reliance and did not see the strength of the masses. the problem remained unsolved. during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, leading members of the plant party committee went to work in the timber yard and began carrying logs on their shoulder. they understood then why the workers wanted to mechanize the log-handling and speed up socialist construction. so they zealously supported the workers' proposal, discussed and drew up a renovation scheme with the workers and technicians. after a year and a half of effort the timber yard put up eleven powered cableways, constructed two log trackers and made four huge gantry cranes. this freed the workers from the heavy manual work. also built was a gigantic production line for unloading, transporting and sawing logs into convenient sizes. the unloading capacity of the planing cranes alone is 80 times that of the previous capacity. working side by side with the workers, the members of the plant party committee really began to understand

the truth that the people are the motive force in the making of world history and that the masses are the real heroes.

members of the kaishantun chemical fibre pulp plant have also understood that the cadres' participation in productive labour is of great significance to remoulding their world outlook, changing their class stand and feelings and setting right their ideological and political line. the more the leading cadres sweat, the closer they are to the workers, they say. the closer ties they form with the workers, the more they get from the workers in the form of political nutriment and the better they carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

POETRY CONTESTS

Writing Poems Popular in Chinese Lakeside City

(NCNA-English · Hangchow, Jul. 12, 1976)

a recent poetry contest at the picturesque lakeside city of hangchow brought over 100 entries by 60 workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers, students and government cadres in praise of the achievements in various fields since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

this beautiful city in chekiang province holds one or two such poetry contests every year, something that started during the cultural revolution.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the worker-peasant-soldier masses have thoroughly repudiated the revisionist line on literature and art and taken over the field of poetry dominated before by the exploiting classes. they pour out their revolutionary feelings in verses about their lofty aspirations and the great victories of the cultural revolution.

most of the amateur writers are young people tempered during the cultural revolution. a 25-year old steel worker named ho chang-cheng won warm applause for his long poem "furnace flames reflect blazing wrath for teng hsiao-ping" from both professional writers and other audience.

he was a daring red guard when the cultural revolution started and he later became a worker. factory life

seething with revolutionary enthusiasm often inspires him to take up the pen. his initial endeavours to write poetry won encouragement from the party organization and fellow-workers. in this past year around a dozen of his poems have appeared in newspapers or literary journals. some were published in national collections of poetry. he is now an amateur poetry editor of the journal "hangchow literature".

many factories, schools, offices, army units and people's communes have held poetry contests in the last few years.

such writing has become part of the people's lives in the chaotung commune, hsiaoshan county, on the southern bank of the chientang river. six hundred people in the commune are in poetry writing groups and they have produced 3,900 poems since 1975. fortytwo poetry contests have been held. professional writers sent by departments concerned helped them compile "collection of poems from chaotung".

local departments of culture arrange for amateur writers to go to factories, villages and barracks to learn about the people there so as to help them write. short-term training classes held last year gave some 150 amateur writers training.

SWIMMING

Swimming Becomes Increasingly Popular in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 12, 1976)

swimming has become increasingly popular in north china's port city of tientsin. statistics show that over two million of the city's inhabitants or 28 per cent of the total population have learnt to swim. among them, 440,000, or 20 per cent, are women.

the city of tientsin, which is on pohai bay, confluence of the five tributaries of the haiho river, provides favourable conditions for mass swimming activities.

chairman mao's call, "swimming is an exercise in struggling with the forces of nature, and you should toughen yourselves in big rivers and seas", has become conscious action on the part of the masses. the wool processing mill of the tientsin animal by-products export

corporation is an advanced unit in promoting mass sports. seventy per cent of its workers and staff regularly take part in some form of sport. swimming is one of the most popular of these. many women above forty go in for it.

the changchen metalwire plant is a small plant with only 49 workers and staff. eightyeight per cent of them are women whose average age is 40. all members of the plant are swimmers.

some 980,000 or 42 per cent of the peasants on the outskirts of tientsin have taken advantage of the large number of rivers, lakes and ponds in the countryside and learnt to swim. ninety per cent of the 15,000 members of a production brigade in a village bordered on three sides by the grand canal and dotted with many ponds and lakes swim regularly, including people of 70 to 80 years of age, pre-school age children and mothers of large families. the peasants of the village have also built simple swimming pools with their own hands and established a spare-time sports school which mainly teaches swimming.

following chairman mao's instruction, "the troops should learn swimming, all troops should learn it", fighters and commanders of the chinese people's liberation army units in tientsin have carried out swimming exercises every summer.

SEED PROPAGATION AND BREEDING NETWORKS

Chinese Counties Set Up Seed Propagation and Breeding Networks

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 12, 1976)

China's main farming areas are building up seed propagation and breeding networks as one of the main factors in speedier agricultural development. In counties where such networks have been set up, the county agricultural departments and seed farms work in cooperation with the people's communes and their sub-divisions.

In general, each locality selects, propagates and stores seeds for its own use while the government arranges for the transportation of seeds to places where they are needed. Experience is exchanged between various areas, and the seed breeding work of all areas proceeds under the leadership of the agricultural and scientific research departments at the central, provincial and prefectural government levels.

The example of rice-producing Chien-ou County, with a population of 408,000 in Fukien Province, East China, shows how a county-wide seed propagation and breeding network works. The county seed farm was set up in 1963. With its help, all the county's 14 communes have since established their own seed-breeding centres, all 194 production brigades their own seed-breeding groups and all 1,843 production teams, their own seed plots.

The county seed farm has experimented with 63 varieties of rice, eight varieties of wheat and a dozen varieties of sweet potato, rapeseed and citrus fruit collected from various parts of the country. From these, it has selected a number of fine varieties of rice, wheat and other crops suited to local conditions. Now, all 32,600 hectares of farmland in the county are planted to high-quality seeds. The county's grain output last year was 40,000 tons more than in 1970.

Chien-ou County, situated in a mountainous area, has only 210-220 frost-free days a year. The rice crops planted there before Liberation had high stalks, were vulnerable to lodging, took a long time to mature and were low-yielding. Now, with improved seeds, the county has switched from one crop a year to double cropping, with some places reaping three crops a year, two of rice and one of wheat. The fine varieties of rice and wheat planted now have low stalks, are early-maturing and give high yields.

Before the setting up of the seed-breeding network, the county was unable to provide enough good seeds for its own use. In 1964, the county shipped in at high

transport costs 2,000 tons of rice seeds from neighbouring kiangsi province. seeds brought in from other areas sometimes gave poor results because they were not entirely suited to local conditions. now the county is self-sufficient in good seeds.

every year, the county seed farm and a number of commune seed-breeding centres purify and regenerate the existing fine seed strains, and the pure seeds produced by them are supplied to the hundreds of hectares of seed plots at various production teams. the first-generation seeds produced on these plots are then sown on large tracts of land, thus ensuring that high quality seeds are used every year.

the seeds of confirmed qualities are also distributed to the communes and brigades to be sown on their seed plots simultaneously so that with just a few kilogrammes of fine seeds, enough seeds can be obtained for use on a county-wide scale within two to three years.

promising seeds are tested both at the county seed farm and on the experimental plots of the communes and brigades. in this way, first-hand information on the characteristics of the new varieties can be gathered within a minimum of time.

the county seed farm also breeds new strains. it has obtained three promising varieties of early rice and one of late rice through the selection of mutated plants and evolved over a dozen hybrids through cross-breeding. at present, experiments are still going on to test these varieties.

but fine seeds alone do not naturally lead to high yields. it is necessary to grasp the special characteristics of each variety and the methods required to grow it in order to increase farm yields. while distributing good seeds, the county seed farm often briefs commune peasants on the different requirements of each variety. the 13 hectares of high-yield demonstration plots grown by the farm produced an average of 15.45 tons of grain per hectare last year, a record high in northern fukien province. the seed farm often holds short-term training classes in farming techniques. in the last two years alone, it has trained over 400 commune peasants in the techniques of nursing young rice shoots. thousands of cadres and commune peasants have visited the farm to learn its experience.

the chien-ou county seed farm has about 200 workers. its party secretary and director huang shui-sheng comes from a local peasant family and has rich farming experience. its deputy party secretary and vice-director chen chi-nan is a trained agro-technician. the seed farm has five technicians who came from agricultural

colleges or schools but the great majority are former local peasants. by self-reliant, hard work, the farm has not only transformed its farmland but also built livestock farms, fish ponds and a farm implements repair shop.

COAL OUTPUT

China Tops Half-year Coal Production Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

the chinese coal miners topped the national planned targets for the first half of this year and reached all-time record highs in the production of raw and washed coal, in tunnelling, capital construction, opening of new pits, production of mining machinery and geological prospecting.

they produced 7.6 per cent more coal than in the first six months of last year, and put thirtyone new coal pits into operation. the new coal producing capacity added this year was 34.3 per cent greater than in the same period of last year.

the new success in the coal industry was attributed to the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping, china's arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, and to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts. since the beginning of this year, the coal miners, under the leadership of the communist party committees of the municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions, have earnestly studied chairman mao's important instructions, penetratingly criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and thus raised their political consciousness. this has generated their rising enthusiasm for socialist revolution and construction.

by the end of june, peking and eighteen provinces and autonomous regions, and fiftyfour major coal mining administrations all reached or outstripped their half-year targets for raw coal production.

china's leading coal producer, the kailuan coal mining administration, outstripped all its monthly targets this year and reached the half-year targets four days ahead of schedule. having overfulfilled state plans for eight years running, kailuan produced seven hundred thousand tons more of raw coal this year than in the january-june period of last year. this was equivalent to a

year's production by a new medium-sized coal pit. the kailuan administration also reached an all-time high in the production of raw coal, dressed coal, per-face output, tunnelling, mining mechanization and gross output value.

all the major coal mining centres in heilungkiang province fulfilled their half-year targets three weeks ahead of schedule and produced 1.93 million tons more than planned. this made heilungkiang the country's leading province in over-plan production this year. the coal mines in shantung province fulfilled their targets fifteen days ahead of schedule while the tatung coal mining administration in shansi province reached the half-year targets twentytwo days ahead of schedule.

the hsuchou, huaipei and shihtanching mining administrations not only topped all their monthly targets in the first 6 months of this year, but produced fifteen to fifty percent more coal than in the first half of last year.

the small coal mines scattered throughout the country also made important contributions to the overfulfilment of this year's national production plan.

during the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt, the leading cadres of the coal mining administrations throughout the country have maintained close ties with the miners by working, studying and living with them. the leading members of the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the fengfeng mining administration have given full play to the socialist initiative of the masses in the current political struggle and production by taking part in productive labour, making on-the-spot investigations, supporting the innovations of the masses and improving the system of mass participation in the management. as a result, the administration fulfilled its state plan for raw coal production and tunnelling footage twenty to twentythree days ahead of schedule and increased the coal output and tunnelling footage by 15 and 8 per cent respectively.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Man's Basketball Team Arrives in Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 11, 1976)

a chinese man's basketball team with yu wen-huai as leader and yi feng as deputy leader arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to afghanistan.

the team was warmly welcomed at the airport by zainul abiddin usmani, vice president of the afghan olympic federation, and afghan athletes.

tsao sheng-kung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

Afghan Deputy Prime Ministers Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 11, 1976)

mohammad hassan sharq, first deputy prime minister, sayed abdullah, second deputy prime minister, of afghanistan, today called at the chinese embassy here to extend condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were some government ministers and high-ranking government officials and military officers. diplomatic envoys of some countries here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Representatives of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leave Albania for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 11, 1976)

representatives of the chinese academy of sciences chu chai and feng chih-sheng left here for home yesterday after attending the albanian national conference of ethnographic studies and paying a visit to albania.

they were seen off at the airport by scientific secretary of the albanian academy of sciences luan omari, director of the albanian institute of linguistics and literature androkli kostallari and counsellor of the chinese embassy fan cheng-tso.

Anniversary of Albanian People's Army Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

commanders and fighters of a unit of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting today in warm celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

among the guests were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, military attache abdullah dautaj and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking.

among those present at the meeting were li chung-chi, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking garrison, chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and chang liang-yu and chen hsien-ta, leading members of the peking garrison unit.

speaking at the meeting, chen hsien-ta said: in the national liberation war, the albanian people's army under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha displayed heroic revolutionary spirit and overthrew the reactionary rule by relying on its own strength and established a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it has made great contributions to the common cause of the revolutionary people in europe and other parts of the world to oppose imperialism.

he warmly praised the albanian people's army for carrying forward the heroic and staunch revolutionary spirit of holding rifle in one hand and hoe in the other in its tit-for-tat struggle against the policy of aggression and hegemonism of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, and for its achievements in various aspects of army building. chen hsien-ta continued: the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania have forged profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity in their protracted common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

"we have always supported, encouraged and learned from each other and are determined to contribute to the further strengthening and development of this friendship," he concluded.

in his speech, military attache abdullah dautaj reviewed the brilliant fighting course traversed by the albanian people's army under the direct leadership of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha.

tempered in the past three decades and more, the albanian people's army has become the armed forces of a new type, he said. now, educated by the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, our army has greatly heightened its revolutionary consciousness and the relations between the cadres and fighters have become even more harmonious. at present, the albanian people and army are advancing with firm strides in socialist construction and in the building of national defence and are capable of countering any surprise attack and invasion by imperialism and social-imperialism.

"the militant friendship between the two parties, peoples and armies of albania and china is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. this friendship is bound to become more consolidated and developed daily," the military attache stated.

the meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militancy and unity among the two peoples and armies of china and albania. after the meeting, the albanian comrades-in-arms attended a theatrical programme given by the fighters' amateur propaganda team. they were shown a military drill by the commanders and fighters, and visited a sewing workshop and pharmaceutical plant staffed by the families of commanders and fighters.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

austrian president rudolf kirchschlaeger sent a message to premier hua kuo-feng on july 8, expressing profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, please accept the profound condolences of the austrian people and of my own.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Brussels, Jul. 10, 1976)

on behalf of king baudouin, the belgian government, and prime minister leo tindemans, jean de bassompierre, chief of protocol of the belgian foreign ministry, yesterday called at the chinese embassy here to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also calling at the chinese embassy were representative of the president of the senate, pierre harmel, and respresentative of the president of the chamber of representatives, a. dequae, as well as high ranking officials of the belgian government.

among the mourners were fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium; robert hamaide, honorary chairman, and xavier relecom, vice-chairman, of the belgium-china association; charles doerner, first secretary of the communist league of luxembourg, and jean heisbourg, general secretary of the luxembourg-china friendship association.

the director general for external relations of the european economic community, theodorus hijzen, and other eec officials yesterday paid condolence calls at the seat of the chinese mission to the eec.

CHINA AND CONGO

President of Congolese National People's Assembly Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jul. 10, 1976)

president of the congolese national people's assembly mouissou poaty today called at the chinese embassy here to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also paying condolence calls at the embassy were second vice-president of the assembly m. k. justin and leaders of mass organizations as well as friends of all circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also went to the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus Foreign Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

yoannis christophides, minister of foreign affairs of cyprus called at the chinese embassy in nicosia yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, according to news from nicosia.

making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also friends and personages of various circles of cyprus and diplomatic envoys in nicosia.

Cypriot President Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

archbishop makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on july 9, expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it was with deep sorrow that we heard of the death of mr. chu teh, a great son of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the people of cyprus, my government and myself i convey to you, his family and the people of the people's republic of china our deep condolences for this grave bereavement.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Presidium Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

the presidium of the federal assembly of czechoslovakia sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 8, extending sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee. the message reads:

on behalf of the federal assembly of the czechoslovak socialist republic, we express sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china -- a famous leader who performed meritorious deeds in the founding of the people's republic of china. please convey our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jul. 10, 1976)

k.b. andersen, danish minister of foreign affairs yesterday called at the chinese embassy in denmark to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from copenhagen.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were k. knuth-winterfeldt, aide-de-camp of queen margaret the ii and other government officials.

danish friends, representatives of overseas chinese and many foreign diplomatic envoys in copenhagen also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Representative of Egyptian President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jul. 10, 1976)

representing egyptian president anwar el sadat, chamberlain of the republican presidency nour a. farghal and representatives of the speaker of the people's assembly sayd marei and first secretary of the arab socialist union mustafa khalil called at the chinese embassy today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were ministers of state, the president of the egypt-china friendship association, and diplomatic envoys of various countries, representative of the palestine liberation organisation and chinese residents in cairo.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Leaders Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jul. 10, 1976)

brigadier general teferi bante, chairman of the provisional military administrative council (pmac) and of the ministers of council of ethiopia, called at the chinese embassy today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also paying condolence calls at the embassy were member of the pmac g. wolde hana, minister of foreign affairs kifle wodajo, minister of health tefera wonde and other ethiopian officials.

w. eteki mboumova, secretary-general of the organization of african unity, diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here, representatives of international organizations in addis ababa and overseas chinese also offered condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Political Bureau of Revolutionary Communist Party (M-L) of France Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

the political bureau of the revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) of france sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese people on july 6, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the message says, "profoundly touched by the death of comrade chu teh, the political bureau of the revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) of france extends sincere condolences to the chinese communist party and the whole chinese people."

it adds, "with the death of comrade chu teh, a great communist passed away. all his life had been dedicated to the struggle for the emancipation of the chinese people and for socialist revolution and construction in china. he joined the ranks of the chinese communist party in europe and then dedicated all his

knowledge, all his devotion and all his life to the service of the chinese people." "as member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the chinese communist party," the message adds, "comrade chu teh always remained loyal to the revolutionary line formulated by chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "the example of the revolutionary life of comrade chu teh will live for ever in the heart and memory of all militant marxist-leninists of the world. of course we know that it is in the first place the chinese people who will perpetuate his example by continuing socialist construction in china and by frustrating all attempts of the revisionists to restore the bourgeois power."

the message says in conclusion, "today, together with the chinese people and the chinese communist party, we are grieved at the death of comrade chu teh. we will turn our grief into strength to develop the revolutionary struggle."

French Official, Personages from Various Circles Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Paris, Jul. 11, 1976)

french officials and over 400 personages from various circles called at the chinese embassy here on july 9 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

jean-paul angles, chief of protocol of the french foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

regis bergeron, executive vice-chairman, madame marchisio, secretary-general, and other leading members of the france-china friendship society called at the chinese embassy and presented a wreath in the name of the society.

also present at the chinese embassy to express condolences were diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to france and permanent representatives of various countries to the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization.

representatives from various circles of overseas chinese residing in france also called at the chinese embassy.

Sports Exhibitions in Peking by Chinese Delegation Back from World Student Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

exciting sports exhibitions by the chinese delegation back from the 1976 world student games drew warm applause from spectators at a welcome-home ceremony here today.

attending the ceremony were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the ministry of education and the peking physical culture and sports committee. they watched the gymnastics, swimming and track and field events together with peking's workers, peasants, soldiers and students at the peking indoor stadium, indoor swimming pool and track and field stadium.

the chinese student sports delegation comprising swimming, gymnastics and athletics teams was entered in the world student games and left for france on june 16. however, shortly before the games opening, the international amateur swimming federation (f.i.n.a.) unreasonably prohibited its members from competition with non-members of f.i.n.a. at the games. in a notice to the international student sports federation, f.i.n.a. threatened penalties to f.i.n.a. members competing with non-members. because of the unreasonable interference by f.i.n.a., swimmers from many countries were deprived of the opportunity to compete with chinese swimmers at the games.

with a view to exposing the hegemonic features of the handful of f.i.n.a. bosses and upholding the friendship and unity among students and school athletes in the world, the chinese delegation gave a press conference in orleans, france, on june 22. it sternly denounced f.i.n.a. for its truculent interference in sporting affairs among world students and its hostile action against the chinese people, and announced the withdrawal of the chinese delegation from this year's games.

the perverse behaviour of the handful of f.i.n.a. bosses aroused strong opposition from student athletes of the world. many delegations to the games firmly supported the righteous position of the chinese delegation. the chinese delegation returned to peking on june 27.

an atmosphere of unity and militancy prevailed at today's welcome-home ceremony. the gathering firmly supported the righteous position taken by the chinese delegation. members of the delegation showed good form in their exhibitions. their spirited performances embodied the vigorous outlook of new china's student athletes.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese Officials Mourn Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

on behalf of the president of the national assembly of gabon, the assembly's secretary-general eyoto edzang called at the chinese embassy in libreville on july 9 to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from libreville.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of international organizations in gabon also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Acting President's Message of Condolence on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

hassan musa camara, acting president of the republic of the gambia, sent a message on july 8 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the message says, it is with deep regret that we learned of the death of one of china's greatest military heroes chu teh. on this moment of great loss for the people of china, the government and people of the gambia join me in sending our heartfelt condolences for the irreparable loss of this revolutionary warrior. he will be remembered.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Athens, Jul. 10, 1976)

on behalf of the greek government, stylianos vassilikos, head of the protocol department of the greek foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to extend condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also calling at the chinese embassy to express condolences were other officials of the greek foreign ministry, personages of various circles and foreign diplomatic envoys here.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jul. 10, 1976)

on behalf of the central committee of the democratic party of guinea (dpg) and the guinean government, guinean officials called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

they were member of the political bureau of dpg and minister in the field of economy and finances ismael toure, minister of higher education, scientific research and correspondence course camara sikhe, minister of defence alafaix kourouma, minister of internal trade sanguiana camara and minister of rural development of conakry doumbouya bella.

friendly personages of various circles and diplomatic envoys of many countries here also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Condoles on Death of
NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jul. 10, 1976)

guyana prime minister forbes burnham called at the chinese embassy here this morning to condole on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among those who have come to the chinese embassy to express condolences were ptolemy reid, deputy prime minister and general secretary of the people's national congress of guyana; desmond hoyte, minister of economic development and acting minister of foreign affairs and justice; sase narain, speaker of the national assembly; clarence price, chief of staff of the guyana defence force; and other high-ranking government officials.

diplomatic envoys accredited to guyana as well as overseas chinese representatives have also expressed condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Presidential Council of Hungarian People's
Republic Mourns Death of NPC Standing
Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

the presidential council of the hungarian people's republic sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on july 8, expressing condolences on the death of n.p.c. standing committee chairman chu teh. the message reads:

the presidential council of the hungarian people's republic expresses its condolences on the occasion of the demise of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

Hungarian Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Budapest, Jul. 12, 1976)

cseterki lajos,

secretary of the presidential council of the hungarian people's republic; borbandi janos, vice-premier of the hungarian government; and leading members of departments concerned called at the chinese embassy here on july 9 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of many foreign embassies in hungary also expressed condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1976)

icelandic government officials and friendly personages yesterday called at the chinese embassy in iceland to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from reykjavik.

among them were attorney-general thordur bjornsson, and secretary general of the foreign ministry henrik sv. bjornsson.

council members of the iceland-china society for culture, other friendly personages and foreign diplomatic envoys in reykjavik also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Leaders Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jul. 10, 1976)

representing president ahmed hassan al-bakr, hikmet sami sulaiman, chief of ceremonies of the presidential palace, and vice-president taha mohedin marouf called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were ministers of the iraqi government, leading members of iraqi mass organizations, friendly personages, diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of the palestine liberation organisation.

CHINA AND ITALY

Central Committee of Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

fosco dinucci, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), has sent a message on behalf of the central committee to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the message, dated july 6, says that the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) expresses deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the message continues that comrade chu teh was a great revolutionary leader. he dedicated his life to the party, the people's army and the chinese people. together with comrade mao tsetung as main figures of the world famous long march, he led decisive battles which enable the revolution to win victory. comrade chu teh unswervingly implemented chairman mao's proletarian

revolutionary line and waged resolute struggles against right and "left" deviation tendencies. he made consistent efforts in building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the message concludes by saying that the life of comrade chu teh was an example of continuing the uninterrupted revolution for the chinese communists, working class and broad masses of people to follow. the life of comrade chu teh was also an example for the communists and all revolutionary forces of the world in strengthening the struggle against the hegemony and policies of war of the two superpowers and fighting for national independence and the cause of revolution.

Central Committee of Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

vincenzo calo, general secretary of the party of socialist revolution of italy, has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the message says: with deep grief we learnt of the death of comrade chu teh. we extend to you our deep condolences. comrade chu teh dedicated all his long life to the cause of the chinese proletariat and masses. he was a brilliant example of a communist fighter and great proletarian revolutionary leader. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, comrade chu teh all along set for all revolutionaries the world over a brilliant example of a communist leader in all the posts he assumed in the revolutionary wars -- from chingkang mountains to the historic cause of the long march, the founding of the people's republic of china, and in the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution; and from the strengthening of the unity of all international forces in the struggle against hegemonism of the two superpowers, soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism, to the great mass movement of repulsing the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, an attempt represented by teng hsiao-ping.

the message says in conclusion that the example of comrade chu teh throughout his life will live forever in the memory of the people and revolutionaries of the world.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Ensemble Gives Performance in Wuhan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 12, 1976)

at a time when the people of china and korea are warmly celebrating the 15th anniversary of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the touring korean people's army ensemble gave a performance of the full-length revolutionary opera "a true daughter of the party" here this evening to the warm applause of the audience.

attending the performance were yang teh-chih and wang ping, commander and political commissar of the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army; han ning-fu, secretary of the hupeh provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; wang ke-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee; and leading comrades of the p.l.a. wuhan units, the province and the city. prior to the performance, they met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with leader of the k.p.a. ensemble kim ung do and other leading comrades and artistes of the ensemble.

among the audience were commanders and fighters of the former chinese people's volunteers who were in the same companies with combat heroes, special class, huang chi-kuang and yang ken-szu, and hero of the heights yang lien-ti.

before the curtain was raised, chang yu-hua, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units, and kim ung do, leader of the k.p.a. ensemble, made heart-warming speeches in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the china-korea treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance. they sincerely wished that the blood-cemented militant friendship between the people and armies of china and korea would remain evergreen. their speeches were followed by the exchange of silk banners by the two sides. all stood up and sang the "internationale".

the revolutionary opera "a true daughter of the party" successfully portrays the heroic image of kang yon ok, a woman fighter of the korean people's army, and sings warm praises of the korean people's army and people who are boundlessly loyal to their great leader president kim il sung and the korean workers' party. the plot of the opera is complicated and moving, drawing outbursts of warm applause from the audience.

at the end of the performance, yang teh-chih, wang ping, han ning-fu, wang ke-wen and other leading comrades stepped onto the stage and warmly shook hands with the korean artistes, congratulating them on their successful performance. they presented a basket of flowers to the ensemble.

the k.p.a. ensemble arrived in wuhan from nanking by special train on july 10. the korean comrades-in-arms were greeted at the railway station by leading members of the p.l.a. wuhan units, the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee and the wuhan city revolutionary committee, former c.p.v. combat heroes and p.l.a. art and literary workers.

Chinese Liaoning Provincial Friendship Delegation Leaves for Korean North Pyongan Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 12, 1976)

a chinese liaoning provincial friendship delegation left the chinese border city of tantung for north pyongan province of korea by train today.

the delegation is going to attend the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the administrative committee of north pyongan province of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation is led by hu yi-min, secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, with tsung ming-lan, leading member of the liaoning provincial branch of the china-korea friendship association and leading member of the propaganda section of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, as its deputy leader.

the delegation was seen off on the yalu river bridge by wang ho, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. tantung city committee and vice-chairman of the tantung city revolutionary committee, and several hundred local people.

upon its departure from shenyang on july 10, it was seen off at the railway station by wei ping-kuei, secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial

revolutionary committee, yin tsan-chen, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the revolutionary committees of liaoning province and shenyang city.

Korean North Pyongan Province Friendship Delegation Arrives in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 12, 1976)

a korean north pyongan province friendship delegation arrived here by train this afternoon for the 15th anniversary celebrations of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and paying a friendly visit at the invitation of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

leader of the delegation is kang dong an, chairman of the north pyongan province administrative committee. deputy leader is kim chun gil, secretary of the sinouijoo city committee of the korean workers' party.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the shenyang railway station by yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, yang ta-yi, commander of the liaoning provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, li chih-wen, secretary of the shenyang city committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the city revolutionary committee, and more than 1,000 people of shenyang.

the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation. li po-chiu, secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and delegation leader kang dong an said in their toasts that the signing of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was a great milestone in the annals of friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

they both hailed the all-round development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the constant strengthening of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples since the signing of the treaty. they both pledged that the two peoples would continue to unite, fight shoulder to shoulder and win victories together in future struggle against common enemies.

present at the banquet were tseng shao-shan, first secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and leading members of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and liaoning provincial command, the c.p.c. shenyang city committee and the city revolutionary committee, including wei ping-kuei, liu sheng-tien, chang shu-teh, yin tsan-chen, sun yu-kuo, fu kuei-ching, yang ta-yi, wu yu-teh, li chih-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu.

passing through the chinese border city tantung this morning, the delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off at the tantung railway station and on the yalu river bridge by leading members of the c.p.c. tantung city committee, the city revolutionary committee and several hundred local people.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malayan Communist Party Central Committee Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya on july 8 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deepest condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the cpc central committee and chairman of the npc standing committee of the people's republic of china, we extend to you, and through you, to the bereaved family our deepest condolences.

comrade chu teh was a great revolutionary fighter and proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and one of the outstanding leaders of the chinese party, state and army. under chairman mao's wise leadership, comrade chu teh, over the past decades fought heroically and performed immortal services for the victory of the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

the passing away of comrade chu teh is a great loss not only to the chinese communist party and the chinese people but also to our party and people.

comrade chu teh dedicated all his life to the cause of liberation of the chinese people and the great cause of communism. his proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble revolutionary qualities will always remain worthy of our learning.

eternal glory to comrade chu teh, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people excl.

Malaysian Supreme Head of State Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

tuanku yahya petra ibni al-marhum sultan ibrahim, supreme head of state of malaysia, sent a message on july 9 to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the npc of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

please accept our sympathies and sincere condolences on the demise of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. may i, through you, extend our sincere condolences to the members of his bereaved family.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

datuk hussein onn, prime minister of malaysia, sent a message on july 9 to chinese premier hua kuo-feng, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is with regret that i learn of the demise of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the government and people of malaysia, i wish to convey our heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies to his bereaved family, the government and people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jul. 11, 1976)

member of the malian military committee for national liberation (cmln) youssouf traore, who represented the cmln, the government and moussa traore, head of state and president of the government, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to extend profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

government officials, leaders of mass organizations of mali and diplomatic envoys of several countries accredited to mali also went to the embassy to express condolences.

Malian Head of State Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

president of the military committee for national liberation and of the government and head of state of mali colonel moussa traore sent a message on july 8 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have learned with profound sorrow of the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, who has been loved by all. this great fighter of proletarian revolution made merits for the chinese nation. his death has grieved not only the entire chinese people but also the progressive peoples of the world. the people, the military committee for national liberation and the government of mali and i myself wish to address our deep condolences to you and the people, party and government of china as well as the family of the great deceased.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Foreign Minister Condoles on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 10, 1976)

mexican secretary of foreign affairs garcia robles yesterday called at the chinese embassy here to condole on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among those who came to the chinese embassy to express condolences on the same day were pascual bellizzia and manuel ramos, representatives of the senate and the chamber of deputies; guillermo nasser, president of the mexico-china friendship association; doctor virginia chapa, president of the society of friends of people's china, as well as government officials and friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys accredited here and chinese nationals in mexico have also expressed condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Embassy Reception Marks Anniversary of Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

h. naidan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mongolian embassy here, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy today to mark the 55th anniversary of the mongolian people's revolution.

among the guests at the reception were chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Peking Film Reception Marks Anniversary of Mongolian People's Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-mongolia friendship association gave a film reception here today to mark the 55th anniversary of the mongolian people's revolution.

among the guests were h. naidan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mongolian embassy here, and his wife, as well as other officials of the embassy.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including yu lung-chiang, ho chang-ming and li shu-chien.

two chinese colour documentary films "wild life in yunnan province" and "sun shines over lhasa" were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Maputo, Jul. 10, 1976)

mozambican president samora machel and vice-president of the mozambique liberation front and minister of development and economic planning marcelino dos santos called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china. president samora laid a wreath in front of the portrait of the deceased.

making condolence calls at the embassy were minister of foreign affairs j. a. chissano, minister of defence a.j. chipande, minister of state at the presidency j. o. monteiro and others.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here, minister of state for political affairs of the democratic republic of east timor mari alkatiri now on a visit here as well as representatives of overseas chinese also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy today.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jul. 12, 1976)

nepalese prime minister tulsi giri called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the demise of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were chief justice of supreme court ratna bahadur bista, chairman of the national panchayat ram hari sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the council of state bedananda jha, and government ministers.

among the mourners were also former prime ministers kirti nidhi bista, surya bahadur thapa, k. i. singh and tanka prasad acharya, and marshal nir shaumsher rana, chief of the army general staff guna shumsher rana as well as other high-ranking officials of the royal palace and the government.

leading members of mass organizations, prominent figures and friends from various circles, overseas chinese and diplomatic envoys of various countries here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

King of Nepal Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-Eglish Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, sent a message on july 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the sad demise of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. we on behalf of the government and people of nepal and on our own express to your excellency and the government and people of china our heartfelt condolences at this irreparable national loss of china. we in nepal recall with appreciation the contribution the late chu teh made for the further development of the friendly and good-neighbourly relations which subsist between nepal and china. please convey our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Government Economic and Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

a government economic and trade delegation of the republic of niger led by alfidja abderrahmane, minister of economic affairs, commerce and industry, arrived in peking by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, chang keng-ho, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and cheng fei, departmental director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

tiecoura alzouma, niger ambassador to china, was present.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet in Honor of Niger Government Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

li chiang, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the government economic and trade delegation of the republic of niger led by alfidja abderrahmane, minister of economic affairs, commerce and industry.

niger ambassador to china tiecoura alzouma attended the banquet.

present were chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and hsieh ke-hsi, chinese ambassador to niger.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

minister li chiang said in his toast: "both china and niger are developing countries belonging to the third world. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1974, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed constantly. we are convinced that the current

visit by minister alfidja abderrahmane will further promote mutual understanding and new development of friendship, cooperation and trade relations between the two countries."

in his toast, minister alfidja abderrahmane spoke highly of the development of the friendly relations as well as economic and trade relations between niger and china. he said: "the people of our two countries will contribute to the further strengthening of the unity of the countries of the third world. this unity is highly necessary for the common struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism."

minister li chiang, vice-ministers chen mu-hua and chen chieh held talks here this morning with minister alfidja abderrahmane.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Officials and Friends Make Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jul. 10, 1976)

norwegian government officials and personages of various circles called at the chinese embassy in oslo yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from oslo.

among the callers were acting foreign minister inger louise valle, minister of defence rolf hansen, and other high officials.

also calling at the chinese embassy were chairman of the norwegian workers' communist party (m-l) paul steigan, chairman of the norway-china friendship association torbjorn farovik, and foreign diplomatic envoys in oslo.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President, Prime Minister Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jul. 11, 1976)

fazal elahi chaudhry, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, called at the chinese embassy here in the afternoon of july 7 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto who was in karachi called at the chinese consulate-general there yesterday to express condolences on the death of n.p.c. standing committee chairman chu teh.

condolence calls were made at the chinese embassy on july 9 by khan habibullah khan, chairman, tahir mohammad khan, deputy chairman, of the senate, and sahibzada farooq ali, speaker of the national assembly of pakistan.

among the other mourners to the embassy on july 9 and 10 were other pakistan high-ranking military officers and government officials, noted figures and members of the diplomatic corps here.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Council of State Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

the council of state of the people's republic of poland has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of npc standing committee chairman chu teh. the message reads:

the council of state of the people's republic of poland extends sincere condolences on the death of comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. an outstanding fighter for the cause of freedom and independence of the chinese people passed away. chairman chu teh enjoys enormous respect in polish society. please convey our profound sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Polish Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Jul. 12, 1976)

secretary of the council of state of poland ludomir stasiak, vice-minister of foreign affairs romuald spasowski and officials of other departments concerned called at the chinese embassy here on july 10 to condole on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

polish officials and other personages concerned in gdansk made condolence calls at the chinese consulate general there.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

President of Senegalese National Assembly Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jul. 10, 1976)

representing the national assembly, the government and people of senegal, president of the national assembly amadou cisse dia today went to the chinese embassy here to express condolences to the chinese government and people on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here and representatives from the office of the palestine liberation organization in senegal as well as from the african national congress of south africa also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Leaders Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jul. 10, 1976)

first vice-president of the democratic republic of sudan mohamed el baghir ahmed called at the chinese embassy here this evening to mourn, on behalf of president gaafar mohammed nimeri, the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also making condolence calls at the embassy were speaker of the people's assembly rashid al tahir bakr, assistant general secretary of the sudanese socialist union omar el-hag musa, other government officials, members of the people's assembly, friends of various circles as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Officials Condole on Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jul. 10, 1976)

syrian minister of state for premiership affairs fayez nasser and other officials as well as friendly personages from all walks of life called at the chinese embassy here today to express their condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here and representatives of the palestine liberation organization also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Second Vice President Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 10, 1976)

tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi m. kawawa and a number of ministers called at the chinese embassy today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

paying condolence calls also were other high-ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys accredited here and representatives from liberation movements as well as overseas chinese in tanzania also went to the embassy to extend their condolences.

on the same day, representing aboud jumbe, tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council (zrc), ali mzee, member of the zrc, chairman for harbours and shipping and executive secretary of the afro-shirazi party, called at the chinese consulate in zanzibar to offer condolences on the death of chairman chu teh. paying condolence calls at the consulate were other senior officials and officers, friends of various circles and overseas chinese in zanzibar.

China's Kwangtung Men's Basketball Team Concludes Visit in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 11, 1976)

the kwangtung men's basketball team of china left here for home today after a friendly visit to tanzania.

the chinese basketball team arrived here on july 3. it played friendly matches with the national basketball team and the people's defence forces basketball team of tanzania.

during the visit, the chinese and tanzanian sportsmen learned from each other and enhanced the friendship between them.

on july 8, the tanzanian national sports council gave a reception in honour of the chinese team. principal secretary of the ministry of national culture and youth harun sembuche, on behalf of the minister, received all members of the team on july 9 and had a friendly talk with them.

Tanzanian President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

tanzanian president julius k. nyerere sent a message on july 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have learned with sorrow the tragic news of the passing away of comrade chu teh.

comrade chu teh was a selfless and dedicated proletarian of the chinese people whose contribution to the cause of building and defending socialism will long be remembered by his compatriots and also emulated by those the world over who are engaged in building socialism in their own countries.

in mourning his death, tanzanians join their comrades in the people's republic of china in rededicating themselves to further the socialist revolution for which comrade chu teh devoted his entire life.

please convey on behalf of tanu and afro-shirazi party, the government and people of the united republic of tanzania and on my own behalf sincere condolences to the family of the bereaved and to the party and the chinese people.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai King's Representative and Prime Minister Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Jul. 11, 1976)

king bhumibol adulyadej and queen sirikit of thailand today sent a member of the royal family doctor kalaya israsena as their representative to the chinese embassy here to express condolences over the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and lay a wreath before his portrait.

on the same day, thai prime minister seni pramoj, president of the privy council sanya dharmasakti and former prime minister kukrit pramoj also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

president of the national assembly of thailand utai pimchaichon wrote a letter to chinese ambassador to thailand chai tse-min, expressing profound condolences over the death of chairman chu teh.

among the thousands of people who made condolence calls at the chinese embassy in the past few days were high-ranking government officials and military officers, as well as, leading members of friendly organizations, friendly personages of various circles, representatives of chinese residents and diplomatic envoys accredited here.

King of Thailand Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

king bhumibol adulyadej of thailand in a message on july 9 expressed profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is with deepest regret that the queen and i learnt of the sad passing away of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. we wish to express to you our profound condolences and heartfelt sympathy for the loss sustained by the people of the people's republic of china.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Thai Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the parliamentary delegation of thailand led by khunying poonsapaya navawongs with khunying bua-khieo rangkasiri as deputy leader.

m.r. kasem s. kasemsri, thai ambassador to china, and his wife were among the guests at the banquet.

present were chu hui-fen and tseng chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and kang tai-sha, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

speaking at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, hsieh li and khunying poonsapaya navawongs toasted the constant growth of the traditional friendship between the people of china and thailand and the relations between the two countries.

the delegation arrived here on july 10 at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND UN

Representatives of UN Security Council Member States and UN Secretary-General Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 10, 1976)

the president of the u.n. security council and representatives of some of its member states, and u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim expressed condolences at the council meeting last night on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

piero vinci, president of the council for july and representative of italy made condolence remarks on behalf of the members of the security council at the beginning of the meeting. he said that npc standing committee chairman chu teh "was an outstanding political personality closely associated with the history of china, and he devoted his whole life to his country."

expressing condolences on the death of npc standing committee chairman chu teh, u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim said, "his devoted and outstanding leadership will long be remembered, not only in his own country but throughout the world."

the foreign minister of kenya, and representatives of mauritania, france, qatar, cameroon, libya and other countries expressed condolences on the death of npc standing committee chairman chu teh.

at the meeting, chinese representative lai ya-li expressed heartfelt thanks to the representatives of various countries for their condolences on the death of npc standing committee chairman chu teh.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta Officials Pay Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of education and culture of upper volta ali lankoande, accompanied by other government officials, called at the chinese embassy in upper volta on july 9, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from ouagadougou. he signed his name on the book of condolence on bahalf of the government of the republic of upper volta.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to upper volta also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

Chinese and Upper Volta Men's Basketball Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

an upper volta youth basketball team and the peking youth basketball team played a friendly match in the capital indoor stadium here this evening before 18,000 cheering and applauding spectators.

tien wen-hui, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, watched the match together with guigma jean, leader of the upper volta youth basketball team, bado mathieu guy, upper volta ambassador to china, and his wife.

the youth basketball team is the first sports team from upper volta that has come to china for a friendly visit. a standing ovation greeted the players of the two countries as they entered the arena. the match was keenly contested in a friendly atmosphere. the young players of the two countries showed good form and sportsmanship, putting friendship above victory.

the visiting team arrived in peking on july 8. the chinese basketball association gave a reception at noon today in honour of the upper volta friends.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congress President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1976)

gonzalo barrios, president of the congress of venezuela, on july 8 sent a message expressing deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the message says: "with his brilliant records in the political and military spheres, marshal chu teh occupies a prominent place in the modern history of your great nation and has contributed to the promotion and consolidation of the peaceful relations between the peoples".

Venezuelan President Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

carlos andres perez, president of the republic of venezuela, sent a message to chinese premier hua kuo-feng on july 9, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the people of venezuela, the national government and in my own name, i comply with the grievous duty of expressing my sincere condolences to you on the death of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. i make this occasion propitious for expressing my wishes for your well-being and for the peace and all-round progress of the chinese people.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Officials Honor Memory of Late NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jul. 10, 1976)

chief of protocol of the west german foreign ministry franz-joachim schoetler, on behalf of president of the federal republic of germany walter scheel, chancellor helmut schmidt and foreign minister hans-dietrich genscher, called at the chinese embassy yesterday to pay homage to chu teh, late chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the president and vice-presidents of bundestag, chief of the protocol department of bundestag schwueppe also made condolence call at the chinese embassy.

other mourners included diplomatic envoys of various countries to west germany and overseas chinese in the country.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

President of Zairian National Legislative Council Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jul. 10, 1976)

representing president mobutu sese seko, president of the national legislative council of zaire bo-boliko lokonga today went to the chinese embassy here to express condolences over the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

friends of various circles as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

July 23, 1976

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* NATIONAL *
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PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

Strengthen the Exercise of All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie

- a study of "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship"

by

the theorist unit of the Higher People's Court, Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 13, 1976)

In his brilliant "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," the great leader Chairman Mao applies the basic viewpoint of Marxism in most profoundly summing up the historical experience of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people more than a century long, expounding the historical inevitability and necessity of the establishment and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and clearly pointing out the victorious course of China's socialist revolution. Today, a review of this brilliant writing of Chairman Mao's is of great realistic significance to our deepening the study of Chairman Mao's series of important instructions and criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and carrying through to the end the great struggle for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

In this brilliant writing, Chairman Mao thoroughly repudiates the illusions for building a bourgeois republic of China, and clearly points out that in order to attain socialism and communism, other ways are unfit to travel and "the only way is through people's republic led by the working class." "To sum up our experience and concentrate it into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants."

Since the founding of the people's republic more than twenty years ago, the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese

Communist Party, through applying this weapon of proletarian dictatorship and persevering in the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, have thwarted the practice of subversion and aggression by imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys against China, suppressed the resistance of the landlord and bourgeois classes and all counter-revolutionaries at home, smashed the criminal plots of the chieftains of the revisionist line within the Party in vainly attempting to restore capitalism, carried out the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts, and won a series of important victories--especially the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In our socialist fatherland, "orioles sing and swallows dart everywhere" and "new scenes replace the old." Historical experience tells us that the dictatorship of the proletariat is to a victorious people a protective talisman "which should under no circumstances be discarded." ("Why It Is Necessary To Discuss the White Paper")

After its seizure of political power, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This is because there is still imperialism or social-imperialism abroad. At home there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and although the landlord and bourgeois classes have been overthrown, they at all times still dream of restoring their lost "paradise." There are still large numbers of petty-bourgeois elements and intellectuals who have not been properly reformed, and small production still engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. Meanwhile, due to the existence of bourgeois rights and the ideology of the exploiting classes, new bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionaries would also be engendered. The new and old bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionaries inside and outside the Party are all very hostile to the Communist Party and the socialist system; they try their utmost to oppose the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and vainly attempt to restore capitalism with all ways and means. Therefore, after its seizure of political power, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. It not only must oppress the reactionary class and reactionaries as well as those who oppose socialist transformation and undermine socialist construction, suppress all traitorous and counter-revolutionary activities, punish all traitors and counter-revolutionaries, and strike telling blows at those guilty of theft, swindle, manslaughter and arson, ruffians and all kinds of undesirable elements who seriously undermine social order, but also pay attention to waging struggle against the new bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionaries and in particular the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

Chairman Mao pointed out as early as in 1964 in an important instruction on the socialist education movement: "The bureaucratic class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers." "These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution." Recently, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road.

The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's important instruction clearly tells us that the capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie inside the Party, the bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers and the main target of the socialist revolution.

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing was the No. 2 of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters before the great cultural revolution. When exposed and criticized by the masses during the great cultural revolution, he verbally promised that he would "never reverse the verdicts," but he actually was undependable. Not long after he resumed work, he discarded his disguise, and with hatred grown tenfold and frenziedness grown a hundredfold, he put into application all his counter-revolutionary epxerience in political struggle, and launched against the Party an organized and planned attack backed by a program and public opinion.

The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square is the inevitable product of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The heart-shaking facts of class struggle have exposed with utmost acuteness and sharpness the reactionary essence of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. They enable us to understand that the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party like Teng Hsiao-p'ing are the political representatives of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the bourgeoisie and the main forces for restoring capitalism and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. Donning the Marxist-Leninist mantle, they control a very great part of Party and state power and carry out the revisionist line. They are more ferocious and dangerous than the bourgeoisie outside the Party when practicing restoration. Once the time is ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Therefore, in order to carry out the socialist revolution and uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, we not only must be able to detect the class enemies in society, but more important, also perceive the bourgeoisie inside the Party and in particular the danger of such representative figures of the bourgeoisie like Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and embrace the idea of waging a protracted struggle against the capitalist-roaders.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. In the whole historical period of socialism, whether we persevere in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie is the focal point of the struggle between Marxism and revisionism. The chieftains of the revisionist line within the Party invariably make every effort to disseminate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and to wildly oppose the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This was so with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and is also so with Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Teng Hsiao-p'ing casts forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," opposes taking class struggle as the key link and nonsensically says: "How can we talk about class struggle every day?" He opposes the restriction of bourgeois rights and the socialist revolution in the spheres of education, literature and art, and public health. His vital issue is to oppose the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and to restore capitalism.

Our Party always trusts and relies upon the masses. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of the masses. This is determined by the nature of proletarian political power. All past forms of dictatorship in history stood for the dictatorship of the minority of exploiters over the broad masses of working people. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of the broad masses of the people over a handful of class enemies. Marxists hold that the masses are the makers of history and revolution is the undertaking of millions of the people. Only reliance on the broad masses can realize the various tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat, vanquish capitalism and ultimately achieve communism.

Chairman Mao says: "The people's democratic dictatorship is based on the alliance of the working class, the peasantry and the urban petty bourgeoisie, and mainly on the alliance of the workers and the peasants, because these two classes comprise 80 to 90 percent of China's population. These two classes are the main force in overthrowing imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. The transition from New Democracy to socialism also depends mainly upon their alliance." When discussing the dictatorship of the proletariat in 1957, Chairman Mao also clearly and correctly pointed out, "Who should exercise the dictatorship? Of course the working class and the people under its leadership." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") This tells us that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of the masses.

The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have been transformed from the slaves of old society into the masters of the new society. They ardently love Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, and they ardently love the socialist system of proletarian dictatorship. After going through the ordeals of the storms of the acute and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle and especially after the steeling of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the masses of the people have raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle as never before. They want revolution and progress. They call for constantly sweeping away the traces of old society from various spheres of the economic base and the superstructure and gradual transition to communist society. They cannot tolerate the counter-revolutionary restorationist activities of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. The millions of the masses who genuinely support the revolution are a true bastion of iron for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The struggle waged by the worker-militiamen and the broad revolutionary masses in the capital to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square has fully show the inexhaustible power of the dictatorship of the masses.

In order to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, it is necessary to strengthen Party leadership. The dictatorship of the proletariat is for waging tenacious struggle against the influence and tradition of old society--struggle with or without bloodshed, by means of violence or peaceful, military or economic, educational or administrative. Without the ironlike Party steeled in struggle, it is not possible to carry out smoothly such struggle.

The historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat calls for vanquishing the resistance of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes in the political, economic, ideological, cultural and educational, and other spheres and vanquishing their traditions and customs until all class differences, all relations of production arising from these differences and all social relations in conformity with these relations of production are wiped out from earth, all concepts arising from these social relations are changed, thus giving rise to conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes to exist or to emerge again. Evidently, it is absolutely not possible to accomplish this historical task of paramount importance without the leadership of the Communist Party.

"The people's democratic dictatorship needs the leadership of the working class. For it is only the working class that is most far-sighted, most self-less, and most thoroughly revolutionary. The entire history of revolution proves that without the leadership of the working class, revolution fails and that with the leadership of the working class, revolution triumphs." The leadership of the working class is realized through the political party of the working class--the Chinese Communist Party.

The Chinese Communist Party is the political party of the proletariat personally brought up by the great leader Chairman Mao and the core of leadership of the working class and the people of the whole country. The basic program of the Party seeks to completely overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, and vanquish capitalism with socialism. The ultimate aim of the Party is to realize communism. This basic program has completely reflected the fundamental interests and demands of the proletariat and embodied the inevitable trend of historical development in society.

The Chinese Communist Party takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the theoretical base of its guiding thought. It is capable of mastering the laws governing social development and class struggle, formulating the correct line and policies, and leading the proletariat and the working people as a whole in achieving all-round dictatorship over the proletariat. This nature of the Chinese Communist Party as the vanguard of the proletariat and its great historic mission determine its leading status and leading role in the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. Therefore, to strengthen the leadership of the Party is the fundamental guarantee for the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and for our socialist cause to win uninterrupted victories.

The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which is presently underway has scored great victories, but the struggle is by no means over. We must seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the great cultural revolution and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must understand more clearly by means of combining theory with practice the class essence of such capitalist-roaders within the Party as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and clearly discern the characteristics and origin of the bourgeoisie inside the

Party and the ways to triumph over them. We must deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, strengthen the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and carry through to the end the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Grand Festival of Proletarians

- a song dedicated to the great cultural revolution

by

Wang Jung-shu (王榕树) of Tientsin

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 20, 1976)

The great command,
Summons us --
To rapidly forge ahead to T'ienanmen Square;
Great victories
Encourage us --
To make the blazing fire to criticize Teng gather volume.
At this moment,
The vast square
Appears to be a seething ocean.
Fiery banners,
Fiery armbands,
Stir up thousand layers of giant waves!
In the crowd,
How many long separated comrades-in-arms are happy to meet each other,
In the hot waves,
How many joyful tidings of victory are flying.
Ah! Ten years of wind and rain,
Ten years of steeling ....
How many stimulating poems are in store in the brain.
For fighters who sow spring,
The joy of festivals,
Constantly moves in their hearts;
Mountains and rivers in the Spring,
Are everywhere brimming with colorful festive scenes.
Ah! The majestic square,
You are laid out in our hearts.
Flames of the festival
Sparkle in our breasts like a sea of golden waves.

(I)

Ah, comrades-in-arms! At this moment,
Let us trace the unforgettable yesterday:
When the curtain is raised in the criticism of Hai Jui Dismissed from Office,
You and I are on the frontline of "Four Clean-Ups" at the shore of Pohai.
In day time, we shoulder the hoe to till and weed the fields,
Beneath the lamp, we read four volumes of heroic essays.

When the May 16 "Circular," with golden flames of ten
thousand li,
Drives away the fog and smoke of the "February Outline,"
The great cultural revolution is dynamically unfolded.
The command for marching troops forward to criticize
capitalist-roaders shakes heaven and earth!
At that time, our militant wishes --
Resemble petrels that spread wings and soar in the violent
storm.
In the struggle with the city growing stronger under the
overhanging dark clouds,
We join hands to confront in anger Liu and Teng's capitalist
reactionary line.
When our great leader Chairman Mao wields the great pen
like sword,
His "Bombard the Headquarters" strikes with thunder and
lightning.
Ah! This great signalgun has called forth --
Ten thousand sharp arrows that destroy bourgeois headquarters.
The smiling faces reflect the morning sunlight,
The east wind carries the leaflets....
Hurrah, hurrah!
At the decisive battle in which reports of success come
in one after another,
We come to the front of T'ienanmen with boundless enthusiasm.
Ah! In the grand festival --
August 18, that happiest day!
We follow the million soldiers of the great cultural
revolution
And surge to the towering monument beside Goldwater Bridge....
Hopes in the dreams of many years,
Are condensed in our two happy eyes!
The whole universe seems to hold its breath and listen
attentively,
Listen to the great footsteps that gradually make their way
into its heart.
Suddenly, ten thousand golden rays gleam before our eyes,
Chairman Mao is coming!
Chairman Mao has come among us!
Ah! Our great leader warmly waves his hand,
His deep and far-seeing eyes survey the changes of the era....
Long live Chairman Mao!
Long live Chairman Mao....
The joyful shouts have brought together --
The languages of how many nationalities;
The joyful shouts have expressed --
How many ardent hearts' desires!
Ah! What festivals in the world
Can be compared to these joyful scenes?
We still remember that we have written our insights all
through the night,
To eulogize our respected and beloved leader--the source
of victory!

Your fiery feelings,
Virtually enkindle the whole diary!
"Reviewed by Chairman Mao,
Our hearts are filled with confidence in victory.
Fearing not the roads strewn with rocks or the paths
covered with thorns,
We dare to scale a thousand mountains and ten
thousand peaks!
Our chests revolve with the reaction pile of strength,
Why fear the ordeals of the violent storm and hard battle!
The proletarian festival forever will be --
A fiery battle and fiery spring...."
Ah! From now on --
As your sweat sprinkles over the mine of Yenshan,
I rush to the plateau of Tsinghai and Tibet.
.... A separation of ten years,
Ten years of tremendous changes...,
Strong branches of thousands of new pines grow,
And emerge on the mountains and rivers in the mother country,
Miracles are like numerous stars in the sky,
Sparkling with the blazing luster of the festival.
Let those for settling of accounts and reversal of
verdicts wail!
The great cultural revolution has reflected spring scenes.
Ah! At this time of abundant spring scenes,
We again recall the unforgettable reception;
The red hearts,
Again fly to the window of Chungnanhai of eternal daylight.
The cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao"
Again sonorously fly out of our hearts!

(II)

The great road of continuing the revolution,
Has never been a courtyard for idly strolling.
Here, roll and roar
Storms of ten thousand li and thunder of a hundred years!
The history of mankind,
Is like a rolling long river, with turbulent currents....
Since the proletariat
Sets out to transform the world.
It has, on its own banner,
Solemnly written down, "Uninterrupted revolution"!
Ah! Today, when we stand under the city tower,
We are bathed in the east wind and our thoughts surge like
springs.
On two sides of the square --
The huge portraits of teachers of revolution
Seem to tell us
The brilliant course of the grand festival of the proletarians:
In the wee hours of March 18, 1871,
Thunderous shouts wake up Paris...

The rioters use glinting swords and guns
To bring in the dawn of the proletarian battle!
The first heroic attempt
Has appeared in the history of mankind --
The first dictatorship of the proletariat
The first great festival of the proletarians
Will forever sing aloud with joy in the spring wind of
March....
The great Marx and Engels,
Have leaned on the mast of the boat of history,
And used pens matchlessly sharp
To sum up the experience and lessons of the commune:
-- On violent revolution
-- On the dictatorship of the proletariat.
In the festival to commemorate the 10th anniversary of
the commune,
Full of boundless enthusiasm they shout together:
Long live the commune!
Ah! This thunderous noise
Arouses echoes so sonorous and powerful....
The principle of the commune,
Through the bullet holes on the walls of La-hsüeh-tzu Cemetery,
Flies to the four seas
And flies to Ssu-mo-erh-ni Palace in Russia.
When the great Lenin, at the moment of armed uprising,
Pulls out his pocket watch and with his piercing eyes
Stares at the movement of the second hand....
Suddenly, A-fu-le-erh (阿芙乐尔)
Aims the roaring guns
At the prison which makes even the rock heave a sigh.
The navy of Baltic Sea,
Uses the scalding muzzle of the gun
To answer the treacherous path of Kautsky and his ilk.
The red flags of the October Revolution,
Like blazing fire that sweeps over the sky
Tinge red the window lattices of the era.
Long lives the Revolution!
How excited Lenin is,
This strongest note of history,
With each word stressed,
Is written in the "Letter to Workers, Soldiers and Peasants."
Ah! When the rumble of gunfire of the October Revolution
Spreads to the land and skies of China,
Under Mao Tsetung's banner of victory,
A million armed workers and peasants rise hoerically,
Wave sickles and iron hammers,
And ruthlessly toll the death knell for old China.
The first day of October 1949,
The first red flag with five stars,
Is solemnly hoisted at T'ienanmen Square....
Ah, the red flag!
From Paris --
Through the Winter Palace --

To Peking....
How many fiery seas of struggle it has stormed through,
How much joy of festive days it has brought!

(III)

History, in its spiral development,
-- Heads for victory and light.
In each step forward the proletarians
Have to go through arduous and tortuous struggle.
Any true revolution,
-- Is a class transformation.
We have overthrown the landlord-capitalists,
But a new bourgeoisie is again born in the Party.
Capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie inside the Party.
They wave a red flag and disguise themselves to deceive
people.
They can use the power in their hands
To realize the pipedream of restoring capitalism.
To push the revisionist line
Is their most essential characteristic.
Ah! The stern facts
Are thus set in our lives.
In Lenin's hometown,
The west wind has extinguished the red star at the Kremlin,
That group of rascals in history,
Have called home the dead soul of Kautsky.
The beam of the dictatorship of the proletariat
Is eaten through by termites.
The Soviet founded by Lenin
Has heroically smashed
Attacks from millions of troops under Hitler.
But now, because of the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique,
It has degenerated into a dictatorship of the Hitler type.
In our country,
People like Khrushchev also itch for action,
In a vain attempt to reverse the universe of the proletariat....
Ah! Great leader Chairman Mao
Is farsighted and sees everything in one sweep.
Keeping an eye on all this,
He hastily but calmly
Sounds the alarm that shakes the universe!
He has personally initiated and led --
The greatest march of troops forward and the most profound
revolution
In the history of the international communist movement!
Ah, it is in this way --
The spring thunder of the great cultural revolution,
The gunfire of the Paris Commune
And the roaring guns at A-fu-le-erh,
Are so strongly and closely coordinated....

Continue to carry out well
The revolution in the supersturcture and economic base,
So that the joy of the grand festival of the proletarians
Would not be buried --
In the hands of the new bourgeoisie.
The red mountains and rivers,
Would not rock in the winds and rains!
The great banner of revolution
Could remain bright red generation after generation!
Ah, it is in this way --
We come to T'ienanmen Square,
To celebrate the continued expedition of the proletarian
troops.
Let us cheer, bound and gallop!
The spring tide is rapidly on the flow and rosy rays
of light rise....
On the reviewing stand, Chairman Mao
Waves his arms and shouts:
Long live our comrades!
Immediately, thunderous cheers rise from the crowd,
With warm tears rolling down their faces like the surging tide!
"Comrades" -- how warm this greeting is;
It inspires thousands of class brethren.
"Comrades" -- what a voice full of trust;
It is the greatest honor to the revolutionaries,
And urges us to relentlessly pursue and violently attack
the capitalist-roaders!
Ah! The load is heavy while the way is long,
The historic mission of the proletarians,
Together with the hail of the leader are engraved in our
minds!
Throughout the historical period of socialism,
In the great struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism,
Playing the decisive role --
Are millions of revolutionary people
Armed with the Party's basic theories and line!
How proud we feel!
It is us -- comrades!
Relying on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line,
Relying on our red hearts, iron bones and tigerlike vigor,
The stronger the wind, the more resolute we are;
The more ferocious the waves, the more heroic we are.
We have toppled Liu Shao-ch'i through struggle,
We have toppled Lin Piao through struggle,
We have toppled Teng Hsiao-p'ing through struggle....
We go all out --
To clear the way ahead of obstacles,
And start the engine of history!
Ah! The great proletarian cultural revolution,
A heart-stirring class struggle!
-- A major exercise
For preventing capitalist restoration.

-- A major effort to drill troops
For opposing the rise of revisionism to power.
Ah! This great revolution
"Is entirely necessary and most timely."
Ten vivid years
Have already proved this.
The storm of struggle in the future
Will also stand witness.
Its profound and outstanding meritorious services,
Are like the embers and flint condensed with truth;
The harder it is struck,
The more it sparkles!
Ah! The great festival of proletarians,
-- Gusts of violent wind and rumbling thunder!
Long live the commune!
Long live the revolution!
Long live the comrades!
The three cheers for
A hundred years of history
Rock the peaks,
And fill the universe --
In the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world,
Is awakened an endless chain of reaction....
The old world is tottering in our festive days
With a fatal avalanche occurring every day....
Ah! The rolling of drums to celebrate the festive days
of the proletariat,
Strongly pulls at our heartstrings.
Let us use the whirlwind-like vitality
And fiery enthusiasm
Brought out in --
These grand festive days,
To wage ruthless and death-defying struggles
For the road leading to ideals!
Tightly clench our fists of the dictatorship of the proletariat,
Rush forward --
To dig up the evil roots of capitalist restoration!
Rush forward --
And use our heroic struggle,
Our arduous labor,
To scale endless all our life
The most noble ideal realm of mankind!
Long live the commune!
Long live the revolution!
Long live our comrades!
On the road ahead, greeting us --
Will be the greatest festival of mankind,
The matchlessly resplendent and beautiful scenes of communism!

* * *

EQUALITY

Proletariat's Demand for Equality Means Abolition of Classes

- A criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's bourgeois concept of equality

by

T'ang Che (唐柘)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 25, 1976)

At the end of 1974, the great leader Chairman Mao issued an important directive on the question of theory. He pointed out: "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal, too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." This directive pointed out the class essence of bourgeois rights in using equality in form to cover up inequality in reality, and stressed the great significance of the restriction of bourgeois rights in preventing capitalist restoration, thus violating the vested interests of the Party capitalist-roaders. Therefore, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing representing the bourgeoisie immediately jumped out in opposition. Under the cloak of the thorough implementation of the principle of "distribution according to work," he continuously advocated "private ownership of techniques," "material incentives" and other fallaices to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights. He clamored, "A higher technical level calls for a higher pay. Otherwise, if there is no difference between a higher level and a lower level, this means inequality." To oppose the restriction of bourgeois rights, he stubbornly clung to the bourgeois concept of equality. This has exposed in a most concentrated way and to the fullest extent his bourgeois world outlook and his reactionary stand in upholding bourgeois interests.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing attacked our restricting bourgeois rights and narrowing the differences between wage grades as an "inequality." Then what kind of "equality" did he want? It was nothing but equality in form which covers up inequality in reality. In essence, this kind of equality is nothing but a carbon copy of the reactionary slogan, "Everyone is equal before truth" peddled in the reactionary "February Outline" ten years ago.

In the May 16, 1966 "Circular," Chairman Mao roundly criticized this reactionary slogan. Touching on the relations between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out in this document, "Our relationship with them can in no way be one of equality. On the contrary, it is a relationship in which one class oppresses another, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie."

In the past ten years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the proletariat and the revolutionary people, after fighting doggedly,

shattered the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, smashed their plot for capitalist restoration, consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, and ushered in the excellent situation with orioles singing and swallows darting.

The great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has declared the thorough bankruptcy of the reactionary fallacy of "everyone is equal before truth" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and P'eng Chen. However, in order to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with it, Teng Hsiao-p'ing strangled the socialist new thing of restricting bourgeois rights and again picked up the tattered banner of the bourgeois concept of equality, in a vain attempt to thwart the deepening of the socialist revolution. This is really reactionary in the extreme!

How to understand the concept of equality? How to treat bourgeois rights? On these questions of principle, there has always been a fundamental difference between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between Marxism and revisionism.

Marxism holds that the concept of equality is a category of history that appears with the emergence of classes and vanishes with the abolition of classes. In whichever class society, in this pair of opposites -- equality and unequality, equality is always relative and inequality is absolute. Both equality and inequality partake of class nature. Therefore, the proletariat always applies historical and class viewpoints in treating the concept of equality and opposing those absurdities that put "equality of everyone" in abstract terms.

During the period of the bourgeois revolution, for the sake of opposi feudal privileges, the bourgeoisie put forward the slogan, "Everyone is equal before the law." This slogan reflected the relations of commodity exchange in the capitalist economy. It only protected the interests of the bourgeoisie and upheld the capitalist system of private ownership. To the proletariat which owned nothing and was exploited to the full, this was a sheer lie. Therefore, at the very outset, this false slogan of the bourgeoisie met with the criticism of the proletariat.

The proletariat held that equality should not exist superficially and in law but should be something real and practiced in the economic domain in society. Engels made a concise generalization of the proletarian demand for equality. He pointed out: "What is actually embodied in the proletariat's demand for equality is the abolition of classes. Any demand for equality beyond these limits naturally lapses into the absurd." ("Anti-Dühring," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 146)

One typical view of the bourgeoisie and the opportunists of all kinds in opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat was, as an excuse, that the dictatorship of the proletariat had violated the so-called freedom and equality. But Lenin aptly said: In the historical new era with capitalism and its heritages wiped out, "the slogan naturally is and should be: the abolition of classes, and to achieve this aim, we should exercise the

dictatorship of the proletariat, ruthlessly expose the prejudiced views of petty-bourgeois democrats on freedom and equality, and wage ruthless struggle against these prejudiced views." ("On Struggle Within the Italian Social Party," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXI, p. 354)

Like the old social democrats and other revisionists in the past several decades, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has hitherto opposed the Marxist doctrine of class struggle and opposed the proletarian revolution and dictatorship to wipe out the bourgeoisie. He is the very one stubbornly clinging to these extremely absurd prejudiced views.

The existence of classes is always related to a given economic base. In order to abolish classes, it is necessary to abolish the base on which classes exist and new classes emerge. The practice of the principle of "distribution according to work" on the basis of the system of public ownership of the means of production in socialist society is doubtlessly a step forward in history. But still in practice here are the principle of equal value in the exchange of commodities, and equal rights, that is, an equal amount of products for an equal amount of labor. Still these are bourgeois rights in principle. This is thus equality in form. This is because the laborers are different from each other in manual and mental power and in the skill of labor, so they contribute different amounts of social labor in a specified period of time and thus get unequal amounts of consumer goods. Meanwhile, the laborers differ from each other in the number of children they have. Even if they contribute the same amount of labor and obtain the same amount of consumer goods, they may differ in the actual standard of living, considering the number of family members. If this situation is not restricted and is allowed to continue, it will inevitably cause the polarization of the rich and the poor, engender the new bourgeoisie and even lead to capitalist restoration.

Lenin pointed out: "Before all the possibilities of one class exploiting another are completely wiped out, there can never be real and factual equality." ("Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kautsky," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 639) Therefore, to push the cause of the socialist revolution forward, to eliminate classes thoroughly and thus to really meet the proletarian demand for equality, we must start from reality and adopt measures, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to restrict bourgeois rights in the sphere of distribution.

Contrary to this, Teng Hsiao-p'ing said, "It is reasonable that he who does not work gets more pay. You call it bourgeois right?" Under the cloak of "more pay for more labor," he openly opposed the great teacher of revolution Marx's brilliant conclusion that the principle of distribution according to labor was still a bourgeois right. This has fully exposed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's betrayal of Marxism and exposed his criminal aim in vainly attempting to take bourgeois rights as an excuse for restoring capitalism.

With regard to the bourgeois rights which are embodied in the principle of "distribution according to labor" and are a vestige of the old society, we must, on the one hand, recognize them and, on the other, create conditions for their ultimate elimination, realize the communist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs"

and achieve real and factual equality. But Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously upheld equality in form, strengthened bourgeois rights and protected the interests of the revisionist high officials. In his eyes, "higher technical level calls for higher pay" and this is an unalterable principle. Thus, he took an individual's relatively high working capacity and technical skill as a "natural prerogative" in getting more money and put "in sacred terms" bourgeois rights which are equal in form but unequal in reality. He basically negated that mankind still had the great ideal of abolishing classes and realizing communism. His demand for equality reflected completely the interests and aspirations of the bourgeoisie and ran counter to the proletarian demand for equality. This is his shameful betrayal of the Party's basic program.

In plagiarizing the "old tunes" of the bourgeois concept of equality and strengthening and extending bourgeois rights, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has a deep historical and ideological origin.

In the period of War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously played up the hypocritical bourgeois slogans of liberty, equality and fraternity preached by P'eng Te-huai. This was closely related to his preaching class cooperation and pushing Wang Ming's class capitulationist line at that time. In 1940, just when the Kuomintang reactionaries were launching a large-scale attack against the liberated areas, Teng Hsiao-p'ing babbled that the principle of the Communist Party "did not aim at class struggle but precisely sought to realize close cooperation among various classes." This thoroughly laid bare that the reactionary essence of the bourgeois concept of equality advocated by him was "to negate in the main that the history of mankind of several thousand years is the history of class struggle, negate in the main the class struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and negate in the main the proletarian revolution against the bourgeoisie and the exercise of proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie." At that time, this meant capitulating to the Kuomintang reactionaries, abolishing proletarian leadership over the revolution and giving up the Chinese people's cause of liberation.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing has never been a proletarian revolutionary but is only a bourgeois democrat who has come over to the proletarian revolutionary ranks. His stand and world outlook are bourgeois through and through. His advocating the concept of equality that stand above classes is a prominent manifestation of his adherence to the bourgeois reactionary stand and world outlook. This was true in the period of democratic revolution as well as in the socialist revolutionary period. It was only because the historical conditions had changed that the bourgeois concept of equality advocated by him also changed in content and form. Through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and penetratingly analyzing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's concept of equality, we have learned from this teacher by negative example that the proletariat must restrict and criticize bourgeois rights and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Today, the great achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution have been recorded in history, and a great victory has been won in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. But the struggle is not over. We

must carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, and deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The road ahead is tortuous but the future is bright. So long as we firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, take class struggle as the key link and adhere to the Party's basic line, the revisionists' plot for capitalist restoration is doomed to failure, no matter what kind of trick they may play. Victory forever belongs to the proletariat armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought!

* * *

STRUGGLE AGAINST TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Ordinary Communist Defies Revisionist "Bigwig"

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 13, 1976)

an ordinary worker-communist in northeast china is making headlines for his marxist-leninist acumen and great daring in fighting teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line a year ago when that arch unrepentant capitalist-roader was in the heyday of his power.

chang yun-sheng, a veteran worker at the yingkou paper mill and member of the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed in a local peking opera troupe, began to fight teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme "taking the three directives as the key link" as early as july last year.

evidence of his high political consciousness and revolutionary mettle was given in a facsimile of the text of a speech shown at a recent exhibition on the revolution in literature and art in liaoning province. the manuscript contained a conspicuous alteration -- in it "taking the three directives as the key link" was replaced with "taking class struggle as the key link" in line with chairman mao's teachings.

this important change which concerned the cardinal issue of political line was made at a time when the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution was filling the air with its dust and din.

the worker was scheduled to speak at a city-wide meeting on behalf of the troupe on july 27 last year. when he was handed the text of a talk drafted by others, he was struck by the formulation "taking the three directives as the key link". he considered this erroneous and promptly crossed out the phrase, writing in its stead "taking class struggle as the key link".

chang yun-sheng had detected this incorrect formulation when he first heard of it a fortnight earlier. in order to theoretically analyze the content of this formulation, he studied relevant marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works. an entry in his diary dated july 25 had this to say: "the marxist-leninist dissertations and chairman mao's writings on class struggle which i have been reading these days all define class struggle as the motive force that drives the wheel of history forward. lenin said in 'once again about the duma cabinet': 'the real driving force of history is the revolutionary class struggle.' from this we can see the formulation 'taking the three directives as the key link' is erroneous and untenable."

the old worker was able to back up his conclusion with the practical experience of class struggle. he wrote: "history over the past twenty years and more since the founding of the people's republic and the struggle we have gone through in the realm of the superstructure all prove that we can win continuous victories only if we take class struggle as the key link."

the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" concocted by the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping thus came up against firm resistance from an ordinary worker communist party member.

chang yun-sheng was well aware of the risks involved in contradicting such a "bigwig" as teng hsiao-ping who was likely to retaliate. but the veteran worker was fearless, knowing that he could count on chairman mao's leadership and the backing of the working class as a whole. he wrote in his diary: "now i must read more and get clear about it theoretically. moreover i must be prepared for any eventualities that might come down on me." he read chairman mao's theses on class struggle and many articles from the "selected works of marx and engels" and "selected works of lenin", and re-studied the documents of the party's ninth and tenth national congresses.

"for almost forty years we have stressed the class struggle as the immediate driving power of history, and in particular the class struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat as the great lever of the modern social revolution; it is, therefore, impossible for us to cooperate with people who wish to expunge this class struggle from the movement." this teaching of marx and engels' sharpened chang yun-sheng's eyes and steeled his fighting will. he recorded his determination in these words: "we must grasp class struggle, bear in mind the party's basic line, go on analyzing matters of political line, and continue the revolutionary mass criticism. to hell with those fallacies! victory will be ours."

on august 7, chang yun-sheng had a talk with the secretary of the troupe party branch liu yu-shu, and they decided to call a meeting of the party branch committee and the propaganda team to make a conscientious study of marxist-leninist expositions and chairman mao's writings on classes and class struggle in order to analyze the characteristics of the concrete class struggle at the time. the meeting agreed that the troupe would give no heed to "taking the three directives as the key link" but would firmly adhere to the principle of "taking class struggle as the key link". the troupe launched attacks against the revisionist line and advanced victoriously in the direction indicated by chairman mao's revolutionary line.

while the troupe was rehearsing the model revolutionary opera "song of the dragon river" last september, it was assailed by an ill wind aimed at negating the revolution in literature and art and discrediting the model revolutionary theatrical productions. this triggered a big question in chang's mind: "why is it that certain people are dead set against the model revolutionary operas which have contributed to the excellent situation in the revolution in literature and art and, among other things, breathed new life into the local opera forms?"

examining the ill wind in the light of the prevailing trends of class struggle in society at large, chang decided that this question should be viewed from the height of class struggle. on his proposal, the party branch organized the troupe to deepen the criticism of the revisionist line in literature and art and mount a head-on counter-attack against the attempts to smear the model revolutionary operas. as a concrete step in this direction, the party branch decided to go all out for a successful presentation of "song of the dragon river".

chairman mao has warned: "what will you do if revisionism emerges in the central committee of our party? this is highly probable and it presents the greatest danger." bearing this teaching in mind, chang often asks himself: "as a communist, what responsibilities should i take on my shoulders to ensure that our party will not turn revisionist and our state will not change colour? and how am i to make a clear distinction between real and sham marxism?" with these cardinal questions related to the future of the party and state in mind, he diligently studied revolutionary theory and reviewed the experience in combating and preventing revisionism.

the ninth and tenth struggles between the two lines in the party enabled chang to see that going against the tide is a marxist principle. he has since made a point of probing into the how and why of every matter and sizing it up with the yardstick of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. whatever is in conformity with revolutionary principles he does with a will; whatever is not he firmly resists.

chang knows that dauntlessness always goes with selflessness and that only by fighting "self" can one successfully criticize revisionism. he has consciously withstood bourgeois corrosion and guarded against political degeneration since he moved into the sphere of literature and art as a member of the propaganda team in 1969. he has always picked the heaviest load in work and come to the fore in the face of dangers.

last year, when an earthquake struck southern liaoning province, at the risk of his life he rushed to

the scene to help with rescuing quake victims and salvaging state property. for this work, he was awarded the order of merit, third class.

the great cultural revolution sharpened chang's wits, tested his mettle and broadened his scope of vision. with fresh vigour and militancy for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, he rose in struggle against teng hsiao-ping, the "bigwig" who pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

chang was greatly stirred when he learned of our great leader chairman mao's instruction "stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." to his comrades he said: "this important instruction is a penetrating criticism of 'taking the three directives as the key link'. chairman mao has signalled us to charge forward in a counter-attack excl."

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Spare-time Study Classes for Educated Youth in Countryside

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 13, 1976)

study classes in various forms have been set up in 6,000 production brigades in the east china province of fukien to help educated young people who are coming or returning from city schools with their study of marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works.

one of the most successful of these forms is the spare-time study class run by the nakou brigade in shaowu county for the educated young people who have settled there. led by the party organization, this study class has maintained its course in revolutionary theory the year round in close coordination with political movements.

the class was started in 1972 during the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. the 60 students now attending are divided into five groups each specializing in one of the following: theoretical writing, literature and art, journalism, fine arts and scientific experiment. there is also a theatrical troupe.

over the last few years the young people have studied the "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels,

the "critique of the gotha programme" by marx, "the state and revolution" by lenin, and chairman mao's "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", "on contradiction", "on practice" and "the orientation of the youth movement". some of them have supplemented their study of revolutionary theory with readings in history and political economy.

on the basis of their study, the students have written collectively many study guides and lectures in political theory and criticism articles, some of which have been published in the press or broadcast over the radio. they have also created some 50 theatrical items.

the students do collective productive labour during the day and study in the evening. many of them also serve as teachers in the village evening political schools, read newspapers or talk over the revolutionary situation with the commune members, teach them general subjects or join them in discussions two or three evenings every ten days.

during last year's drive to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the students combined conscientious study of writings by marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's "analysis of the classes in chinese society" with thorough-going social investigations in the production teams under the brigade. instancing examples in the countryside showing how small production was engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie daily and hourly, they criticized the idea that class struggle was dying out, preached by liu shao-chi and lin piao, and explained to the commune members the imperative need to reinforce the dictatorship of the proletariat. this helped them acquire a deeper understanding of chairman mao's important instructions on the study of theory and the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism.

in the on-going struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, members of the study class, using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon and referring to their own experience in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, have penetratingly criticized the crimes of teng hsiao-ping, the arch party capitalist-roader who has refused to mend his ways, in undermining the institution of educated youth going to settle in the countryside.

lin wu-yen, one of the students, came to settle in the brigade after graduation from middle school in 1969. with the enthusiastic help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, he soon mastered such farming skills as ploughing, harrowing and rice transplanting. he has steeled his determination to stay permanently in the countryside through conscientious study of marxist-leninist classics

including chairman mao's works. he says: "i've made the village my home and i'll never leave the poor and lower-middle peasants who have re-educated me. i'm resolved to devote the rest of my life to helping build up a new socialist countryside."

NEIGHBORHOOD LIBRARIES

Neighborhood Libraries in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 13, 1976)

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, china's biggest industrial city -- shanghai -- has established no less than 1,300 neighbourhood libraries with the help of the local party organizations.

these libraries, which enjoy warm support from the masses, play an active role in propagating marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and enriching the out-of-school educational activities for youngsters.

working in coordination with the residents' study of marxist theories, the libraries frequently recommend to readers new books with revolutionary content and hold talks, discussions and revolutionary story-telling sessions aimed at educating people in the revolutionary traditions. they also help boys and girls take part in the current class struggles.

since the start of the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution, the neighbourhood libraries have regularly organized study sessions for youngsters on chairman mao's instructions, and introduced to them books on the great achievements of the cultural revolution and reference materials on the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and his revisionist line. to help with the neighbourhood work, some of the libraries often organize poetry recitals for young people and help them edit and put up wall bulletins and posters.

elected from among the community activists, the librarians also enlist the help of retired workers and middle school pupils in the work of management. because they are well acquainted with the local conditions, they carry out activities that suit the needs of the people and their services are well appreciated by the neighbourhood communities.

as part of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a number of the neighbourhood libraries are guiding groups of young people in studying the writings by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao on this important issue and undertaking social investigations. this serves to strengthen the young people's consciousness and resistance to the corrosion of bourgeois ideas.

the street libraries throw their doors wide open to educated young people settled in the countryside who come back to visit their relatives in shanghai. special sessions are often arranged for these young people to tell the children in the neighbourhood about their experience in being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and their determination to work for the revolution in the rural areas.

during summer vacations the libraries set up a mobile service, bringing books to designated spots for distribution. this and other ways of enriching the schoolchildren's life on vacation have won acclaim and hearty appreciation from parents.

on the principle that all undertakings should be run with industry and thrift, the rapidly developing neighbourhood libraries always bear in mind local needs and possibilities. five years ago, the hsinchao neighbourhood committee of the nanshih district set up a "basket library" because it had no room in which to establish itself. the walking librarians went from lane to lane carrying a basketful of books. now it has acquired a total of 2,000 books which circulate to some 100 readers daily.

the neighbourhood libraries, which cooperate with the hsinhua bookstores in various districts of shanghai, can get all kinds of books their readers want and need. the shanghai library helps the neighbourhood librarians improve the quality of their work by holding discussions with them and running classes for them.

BUILDING MATERIALS

China Meets Half-Year Production Targets in Major Building Materials

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

china met its half-year targets in the output of major building materials including cement, sheet glass, glass fibre, asbestos products, sanitary ceramics, ceramic mosaics, and glazed bricks.

output of sanitary ceramics, ceramic mosaics and glazed bricks and cement from small plants increased from ten to more than twenty percent as compared with the same period last year.

the broad masses of workers in the building materials industry have taken an active part in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts. since the beginning of this year, they have earnestly studied chairman mao's important instructions, criticized revisionist fallacies such as "the dying out of class struggle", production means everything, the servility to things foreign and material incentives advocated by teng hsiao-ping, persevered in the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", and deepened the mass movement to learn from taching, china's pace-setter in industry. all this has helped the development of the building materials industry.

by the end of june, many building materials factories in peking, tientsin, shanghai, and liaoning province had satisfactorily fulfilled their half-year state plans. a number of major plants in liaoning, hopei, shensi, fukien, chinghai and yunnan provinces met their semi-annual targets a month ahead of schedule.

SWIMMING

Mass Swimming Activities in Central China City

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 13, 1976)

over five million people in the city of wuhan, where chairman mao swam in the yangtze river several times, have taken part in swimming activities since the beginning of this summer.

as a curtain raiser on mass swimming activities this summer in the wuhan area, 500 swimmers from all walks of life crossed the yangtse on june 1. braving strong wind and rain, all reached their destination on the opposite bank in one hour. the participants ranged in age from six or seven years to nearly fifty.

mass swimming across the yangtse has vigorously developed here at the inspiration of our great leader chairman mao who, in june 1956, swam across the river three times. on july 16, 1966 at the advanced age of 73, he once again braved the turbulent yangtze, covering some 15 kilometres in 65 minutes. this tremendously encouraged the people of wuhan and the whole country.

since then, swimming across the yangtse has become a traditional sports event in wuhan and is held annually. during the ten years since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, 110,000 swimmers in wuhan area have made the crossing.

on july 16, 1966, 33 workers of the hupeh provincial electricity repair plant happily met our great leader chairman mao at a half way point in the river. to commemorate this happy occasion, they set up a swimming team named "july 16, '66". every year for the last ten years, the plant has sent representatives to participate in the annual yangtse swimming meet. the workers said: "following chairman mao through the strong wind and turbulent waves is our greatest happiness."

the workers of the wuhan iron and steel company which is located on the yangtze river go swimming every summer during their spare hours. some workers take their whole families with them. quite a few swimming enthusiasts persist in swimming throughout the winter. mass swimming matches are regularly held between factories, mines, workshops and groups. the number of the workers and staff members who have learnt to swim in this company in the past decade, showed an 11-fold increase over that in the year preceding the cultural revolution. led by their deputy party branch secretary, a young woman, some 400 women commune members of a production brigade in a village on the banks of the han river have learnt or are learning to swim. among them, 83 can already swim across the torrential waters of the han.

swimming is a favourite sport among the youth here. twenty students of a lakeside middle school in wuchang swam across the lake in the dead of winter last january. 90 per cent of the boy students and above 50 per cent of the girls have now learnt to swim. 90 per cent of the pupils of a primary school in hankow take part in swimming exercise.

the wuhan city committee of the communist party of china, the wuhan city revolutionary committee and party organizations at all levels have paid great attention to promoting mass swimming by taking advantage of the large number of rivers and lakes in the localities. wuhan city has established a headquarters for organizing mass swimming across the yangtze. sports departments of the city districts have run 500 swimming courses in the past decade for workers, teachers, women, and students. over 27,000 swimmers have been trained for the basic level units in such classes.

the city of wuhan has also built 79 swimming pools in the past ten years. the largest in the city has an area of over 80,000 square metres and can accommodate 20,000 swimmers at a time.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of william hayden, christopher hurford and ralph willis, members of parliament (australian labour party).

present were wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china.

the australian guests arrived in peking yesterday evening.

Australian Prime Minister, Officials and Personages of Various Circles Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 13, 1976)

australian prime minister john malcolm fraser called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

some australian government ministers also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

d. smith, official secretary to governor-general sir john kerr, also called at the chinese embassy to pay condolences on behalf of the governor-general.

e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), called at the chinese embassy on july 8 to express deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also miss lindy decker, acting national secretary of the australia-china society, and personages of various circles here.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to australia also called at the chinese embassy to offer condolences.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung Meets Australian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung met and had a friendly talk here today with william hayden, australian labour party parliamentary spokesman on defence, and members of his visiting party.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Government Officials, Personages Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jul. 12, 1976)

austrian government officials and friendly personages from various circles called at the chinese embassy here today and yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

among the mourners were director of the presidential office a. weihs, representing austrian president r. kirchschlaeger; r. jiresch, representing chancellor b. kreisky; president of the federal council r. schweiger, vice-presidents h. schambeck and f. skotton; and other high-ranking officials and officers.

chairman of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist) a. jocha and

representatives of the kommunistischer bundes wien of vienna also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

condolence calls were also made by chairman of the parliamentary group of the socialist party h. fischer and representatives of the austrian research institute on china.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to austria and chinese residents in the country also paid condolence calls.

Austrian National Council President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

president of the austrian national council anton benya has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere sympathy on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message, dated july 9, reads:

shocked to learn of the passing away of mr. chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, a grievous loss to the people's republic of china. please accept the sincere sympathy of the national council of the republic of austria and of myself.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

President of Bangladesh Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

abu sadat mohammed sayem, president of the people's republic of bangladesh, sent a message on july 9 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

excellency, we have been deeply grieved to learn about the death of h.e. chu teh, chairman of the national people's congress. in him china has lost one of her outstanding leaders who made a great contribution to the building up of his country.

on behalf of the government and the people of bangladesh, i wish to extend to your excellency our heartfelt condolences.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

belgian prime minister leo tindemans sent a message on july 9 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing most profound condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i have learnt with deep grief of the death of his excellency marshal chu teh. those who had the honour to meet him as i did will cherish the memory of him. we all appreciate his intelligence and hospitality. i, on behalf of the belgian government, express most profound condolences to you.

King of Belgians Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

king of the belgians baudouin has sent a message to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message, dated july 9, reads:

on the occasion of the death of his excellency marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i extend to you as well as to the chinese government and people my deepest condolences, which i beg you to convey also to madame kang ke-ching. the great personality of marshal chu teh will leave its impression on modern china.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Editor of "Jornal do Brasil"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien met and had a friendly talk with the visiting editor of "jornal do brasil" juarez bahia here this evening.

wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, was present at the meeting.

Representative of Brazilian Foreign Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

joao ougusto, representative of the brazilian foreign minister, called at the chinese embassy to brazil on july 9 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from brasilia.

also calling at the chinese embassy were diplomatic envoys of some countries.

Brazilian President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13,1976)

ernesto geisel, president of brazil, on july 10 sent a message of condolence on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

in his message, president geisel, on behalf of the brazilian people and in his own name, expressed deep sorrow for the death of chairman chu teh.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Officials Mourn Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Sofia, Jul. 12, 1976)

vladimir bonev, chairman of the national assembly of the bulgarian people's republic; mitko grigorov, vice-chairman of the state council; mako dakov, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; and nikolai georgiev, vice-chairman of the national assembly; as well as responsible members of departments concerned called at the chinese embassy here on july 9 to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

among those who made mourning calls at the chinese embassy were diplomatic envoys of many countries to bulgaria.

Bulgarian National Assembly Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

the national assembly of the bulgarian people's republic has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the national assembly of the bulgarian people's republic expresses sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. chu teh was one of the oldest fighters of the chinese revolution, a legendary commander and builder of the chinese people's liberation army, a fighter struggling for the welfare of the chinese people and a devoted internationalist. he had left an indelible impression on the bulgarian people.

please convey our sympathy to the family and close friends of the deceased.

CHINA AND BURMA

Alternate Chairman of People's Congress of Burma Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

u thein swe myint, alternate chairman of the pyithu hluttaw (people's congress) of burma, sent a message on july 8 to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the death of his excellency marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the pyithu hluttaw of the socialist republic of the union of burma, i extend to your excellency and to the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, our profound sympathies and heartfelt condolences.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Officials Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

secretary general in charge of administrative and political affairs m.w. gerard on behalf of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of burundi, and attorney general of the republic leonard nduwayo called at the chinese embassy in bujumbura on july 9 to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the burundi capital.

paying condolence calls on the same day were also diplomatic envoys accredited to burundi as well as representatives of international organizations.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Government Officials and People Made Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy and Consulate General

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jul. 12, 1976)

renaud lapointe, speaker of the senate of canada, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were dmond joly de lotbiniere, representative of the governor-general, some government ministers and members of parliament.

canadian friendly personages james endicott and prof. paul t.k. lin, executive member of the bethune memorial committee wendell macleod, leading members of the canada-china friendship associations in ottawa, montreal and toronto, prominent figures of canadian financial, industrial and commercial circles and representatives of chinese residents here also went to the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

representatives of the lieutenant-governor and the premier of british columbia as well as more than 170 friendly personages of various circles in the province went to the chinese consulate general in vancouver today to express condolences.

Canadian Public Calls for Restoration of PRC Seat in IOC

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jul. 12, 1976)

prominent figures and public opinion of canada recently strongly condemned the policy of hostility towards the chinese people pursued by a handful of obstinate elements in the international olympic committee (ioc) and pointed out that only the sports organizations of the people's republic of china have the right to represent china in the ioc and other international sports organizations.

the 78th ioc session and the 21st olympic games will soon be held in montreal, canada.

in an open letter published on july 9, alvin hamilton, member of parliament and former minister of agriculture; prof. paul t.k. lin, director of the centre for east asian studies of mcgill university; dr. stuart maddin, president of the aquatic federation of canada; and chester ronning, well-known canadian diplomat (retired), strongly urge the restoration of the rightful seat of the people's republic of china in the international olympic committee. the letter notes that taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china. the "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan" tricks are fabricated by some obstinate elements of the ioc with the aim to "exclude the true representatives of china" from the ioc and some other international sports organizations.

the letter "deplores the absence of athletes representing one quarter of humanity from the 21st olympic games" in montreal.

ottawa daily "the citizen" pointed out editorially on july 3 that the rightful seat of the people's republic of china has been restored in the united nations and the chiang clique had been expelled. however, in the international olympic committee it is not the case. "in so doing, it (ioc) has barred the 800 million people from china from participating in the olympics. it is a truly olympic blunder," the editorial added.

charles lynch, chief of southam news service and well-known columnist, emphasized in an article on july 9

that "there is only one nation of china, and the seat of its government is in peking." "taiwan is merely a province of china", he stressed.

a statement issued recently by the canada-china society in montreal and quebec "friends of china" says: "we look forward to the day when the people's republic of china will retake its rightful place in the olympic community."

an evening party called "canada-china friendship night" was held by the canada-china society in montreal on july 10, with an audience of more than 600.

before the performance, robert robson, president of the canada-china society in montreal, addressed the audience. he said: "one week from today, the olympic games will start in montreal. we are indignant about the continued exclusion of representatives of one quarter of the humanity from the olympic games. the entirely unjustified and incorrect position of the ioc must be corrected. more and more, the peoples and nations of the world are demanding that the rightful place of the sports representatives of 800 million chinese people be returned to them. the canada-china society supports the position that only athletes from the p.r.c. have any legitimate claim to represent the chinese people."

Canadian Prime Minister Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message, dated july 9, reads:

it was with profound regret that we in canada learned of the death of chairman chu teh. his long record of distinguished service from his earliest years in the chinese revolution to the very day of his death was a model of selflessness and devotion to duty which will stand as an inspiration to future generations. i would be grateful if you would convey the heart-felt condolences of the government and people of canada to the government and people of china and to chairman chu teh's family.

Governor-General of Canada Mourns Death of
NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

canadian governor-general jules leger has sent a message to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message, dated july 9, reads:

the people's republic of china has sustained a grievous loss in the death of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. he served his country with great distinction and devotion to duty which will be long remembered. on this unhappy occasion i would ask that you convey sincere condolences on behalf of the people of canada, myself and my wife to all members of the national people's congress, to the family of chairman chu teh and to the people of china.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR State Council Chairman Mourns Death of
Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

willi stoph, chairman of the state council of the german democratic republic, has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

we hereby convey our sincere condolences to you and the chinese people on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

as an immensely-esteemed army leader and upright revolutionary, chu teh had made immortal deeds in the liberation struggle of the chinese people.

GDR Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Berlin, Jul. 12, 1976)

gerald goetting, chairman of the presidium of the people's chamber and vice-chairman of the state council of the german democratic republic; and kurt nier, vice-minister of foreign affairs; as well as responsible members of departments concerned called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were diplomatic envoys of various countries, representatives of the palestine liberation organization in the g.d.r., and chinese residents.

CHINA AND FIJI

Fijian Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

jioji kotobalavu, fijian secretary of the department of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy in fiji today on behalf of prime minister kamisese mara who is away on an overseas visit, to mourn the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from suva.

other officials in the department, people from various circles and overseas chinese in fiji also called at the embassy to offer condolences.

diplomatic envoys accredited to fiji also expressed condolences at the chinese embassy.

President of Senate of Fiji Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

r.l. munro, president of the senate of fiji, called at the chinese embassy in suva today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from suva.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Jul. 12, 1976)

veikko helle, speaker of the finnish parliament, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of finnish president urho kekkonen, first aid-de-camp of the president bo klenberg also made a condolence call.

among the mourners were also a number of ministers and other government officials.

diplomatic envoys here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

condolence calls were also made by chairman of the finland-china society urho kahonen and leading members of the marxist-leninist groups of finland.

Speaker of Finnish Parliament Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

speaker of the finnish parliament veikko helle has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message, dated july 9, reads:

on the occasion of the passing away of his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i wish to convey my most sincere condolences.

CHINA AND IRAN

President of Iranian Senate and Majlis Speaker Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jul. 11, 1976)

jaafar sharif emami, president of the iranian senate, and abdollah riazi, speaker of majlis, called at the chinese embassy here today to express their condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the imperial government of iran and prime minister amir abbas hoveyda, minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari also called at the chinese embassy to extend their condolences.

diplomatic envoys of many countries in iran also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

Iranian and Chinese Football Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

a second national football team of iran played a friendly match with the peking football team before 80,000 applauding and appreciative spectators at the peking workers' stadium here this evening. the match ended 1-0 in favour of the peking team.

present were huang chung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned sung chung and wei ming. prior to the match, they met firouz parvaz, leader of the iranian team.

hossein shojaie, cultural counsellor of the iranian embassy here, was present.

the exciting match was played in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the visitors showed fast attacking speed and skilful passing. the peking team showed good teamwork. both teams played attacking football and took more than a dozen shots at the goal.

the visiting team arrived in peking on july 11. the chinese football association gave a reception at noon, today in honour of the iranian friends.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Maritime Transportation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

a 5-member maritime transportation delegation of italy led by biagio amoroso, director of the department for the navigation policy of the italian ministry of mercantile marine, arrived in peking yesterday by air for a visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by yuan chih-ping, deputy department director of the ocean shipping bureau of the host ministry.

President of Italian Senate Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

amintore fanfani, president of the senate of the republic of italy, sent a message to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on july 9, expressing the most sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

upon learning the sad news of the death of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i, on behalf of the italian senate and in my own name, express the most sincere condolences to you.

Secretariat of Political Bureau of Central Committee of Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

the secretariat of the political bureau of the central committee of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) sent a letter on july 6 to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade chu teh's family, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the letter says that the passing away of comrade chu teh grieves all marxist-leninists, revolutionaries and the broad mases of the labouring people in our country and in the whole world.

the letter says that comrade chu teh's life of struggle and service as leader of the chinese party, army and state, made him an outstanding revolutionary fighter of the cause of communism and the cause of the chinese people's liberation. guided by chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line, comrade chu teh made great, indelible contributions to the building and development of the chinese people's liberation army, to the establishment and building of the revolutionary bases, to the overthrow of the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, to the victory of the new democratic revolution, to the building of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Yao-ting Meet Japanese Friends Separately

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and had friendly conversations here today with all members of the friendship delegation of the aiichi prefecture, japan, on separate occasions.

leader of the delegation is yoshiaki nakaya and deputy leaders are shigemitsu miyake, kenichiro ishii, toshio suzuki and yasuharu okaya.

wang yao-ting gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends this evening.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Friendship Delegation from Aiichi Prefecture, Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation with the friendship delegation from aiichi prefecture, japan, here this morning.

the delegation is led by yoshiaki nakaya with shigemitsu miyake, kenichiro ishii, toshio suzuki and yasuharu okaya as the deputy leaders.

among those present on the occasion were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the council, and wu shu-tung, deputy department director under the ministry of foreign trade.

Japanese Underground Walls Technicians Friendship Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

a japanese underground walls technicians friendship group led by masaaki endo left peking by air today for a visit to shanghai and soochow on its way home.

the group arrived in peking on july 6 for a friendly visit and exchanging experience with chinese colleagues at the invitation of the architectural society of china. while in peking, the japanese friends visited tsinghua university, underground building projects and work sites and had academic discussions with chinese colleagues for exchange of experience.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Newspaper Celebrates Anniversary of Korea-China Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 11, 1976)

the korean newspaper "rodong sinmun" today warmly praises the great friendship between the korean and chinese peoples in an editorial, marking the 15th anniversary of the signing of the korea-china friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty.

the article states: "the signing of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was an epoch-making event which strengthened and developed to a new and higher stage the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation sealed in blood between the peoples of the two countries in the flames of a long-drawn arduous revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for freedom and liberation."

it adds: "the korean and chinese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers linked by the unbreakable bonds of friendship."

referring to the mutual assistance and solidarity between the two countries, the editorial observes, "the fraternal chinese people express strong support to and firm solidarity with our people in the just struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

the editorial states, "the korean people express full support to and firm solidarity with the fraternal chinese people in the righteous struggle to expedite the socialist construction and liberate taiwan."

editorial continues, "the fraternal friendship between the peoples of korea and china is growing stronger and blossoming more fully as the days go by because it was personally initiated and is fostered by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung."

it says: "under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china the fraternal chinese people have achieved fresh successes in all fields of the revolution and construction by bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance and have turned a backward country into an increasingly prosperous socialist new china.

"in recent years, china has consolidated the dictatorship of proletariat, strengthened the unity

of the people of the whole country, consolidated their economic and defence strength through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius, and consequently the people's mental outlook has taken on an entirely new aspect."

"today", the editorial continues, "the chinese people have achieved fresh successes in all fields of the revolution and construction by actively carrying out the militant tasks put forward by the 10th national congress of the communist party of china and the first session of the 4th national people's congress of the people's republic of china and waging an energetic struggle for criticizing the revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping and beating back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts."

it goes on to say that the korean people join with the chinese people in rejoicing over their achievements and express warm congratulations.

it adds, "the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples is contributing to the strengthening of the socialist forces and the forces against imperialism and for national liberation."

the editorial concludes, "indestructible are the friendship and solidarity which were sealed in blood between the peoples of korea and china and consolidated and developed in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle".

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Korea Gives Banquet to Mark 15th Anniversary of China-Korea Treaty

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 13, 1976)

shih kuo-pao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, gave a banquet here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 15th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between china and korea.

among those present were: kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea; colonel general li yong mu, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; ho dam, vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. administration council and minister of foreign

affairs; and leading members of departments concerned and pyongyang city.

charge d'affaires ad interim shih kuo-pao and colonel general li yong mu spoke on the occasion.

in his speech shih kuo-pao referred to the importance of the treaty. he said, "over the past 15 years the people of our two countries have supported each other and advanced shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the common enemy and in socialist revolution and construction. an all-round and deep-going development has been made in the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples."

he praised the heroic korean people for their tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and construction.

he said, "the korean people are vigorously unfolding the 'movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions' throughout the country. a seething atmosphere is prevailing in industry, agriculture and other fields."

he said, "the three principles and the five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea advanced by president kim il sung enjoy the resolute support of the entire people of korea and the wide sympathy and backing of the people of the world. the chinese government and people firmly oppose u.s. aggression and interference in korea and firmly support the korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the united states should disband the 'u.n. command' and withdraw its aggressor troops from south korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly. we are deeply convinced that under the wise leadership of president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea and with the support and solidarity of the world people, the three-thousand-li land of korea will eventually be reunified."

"the peoples of china and korea have cemented with blood militant friendship in the long struggle against their common enemy. this friendship, founded and fostered personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is unbreakable. in the future struggle, the chinese people will, as in the past, unite forever with the korean people and fight together with them and make every effort for the consolidation and promotion of the friendship between the two peoples."

in his speech, colonel general li yong mu said, "the signing of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is an event of epoch-making significance. "since the signing of the treaty,

the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries have been further consolidated. they have been strengthened and developed in the political, economic, cultural and all other fields," he said.

he warmly praised the chinese people for their great achievements in their socialist revolution and construction. he said, "particularly in recent years, by vigorously launching the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the chinese people have further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and enhanced the unity of the entire people. today, the fraternal chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, have won fresh and tremendous successes in all fields of their revolution and construction by taking class struggle as the key link and energetically carrying out the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts."

he said, "the korean people will actively act upon the three principles and the five-point programmes for national reunification set forth by their great leader comrade kim il sung and continue to wage tenacious struggle with the force of unity of the whole nation for smashing the 'two koreas' schemes by the splitters at home and abroad and their policy of war and for an earlier independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

he said, "the militant feelings and brotherly friendship and unity between the peoples of korea and china are founded and fostered personally by the great leader of our people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung. they are invulnerable and unbreakable."

colonel general li yong mu said, "in the days to come, the korean people will forever fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people through to the end in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the great cause of communism."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the peoples of china and korea.

major general han ju gyong, senior member of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission gave a reception in kaesong yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Banquet in Warm Celebration of Korea-China Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening in warm celebration of the 15th anniversary of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

among the guests were chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, ulanfu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs, li yi-meng, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including ting kuo-yu, shih shao-hua, lu ying and lin lin.

ambassador hyun jun keuk and vice-premier chen hsi-lien made speeches at the banquet.

the ambassador said: the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed by korea and china has further consolidated and developed the traditional friendship and relations of cooperation between the people of the two countries which were cemented with blood during the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle against u.s. and japanese imperialism. it has demonstrated the unswerving determination and unbreakable unity of our two peoples to fight shoulder to shoulder and carry through to the end the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism. it has dealt a heavy blow at the imperialist policy of aggression and war, and greatly contributed to maintaining peace and security in asia, opposing aggression and interference in various forms, and promoting the common cause of the people of new emerging nations for building new society.

the ambassador gave an account of the brilliant victories the korean people have won in socialist revolution and construction by holding high the revolutionary banner of juche idea formulated by their great leader comrade kim il sung and effectively carrying out the three great revolutions in the fields of ideology, technology and culture. expressing the korean people's determination to reunify their fatherland, he said: despite all difficulties, the people of our country will certainly accomplish the sacred undertaking of forcing u.s. imperialism to get out of south korea and reunifying the split fatherland by independent and peaceful means.

the korean ambassador paid tribute to the chinese people for the tremendous achievements they had made under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china. he said: the struggle initiated and led by chairman mao to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts has touched off a new revolutionary upsurge in china's political and economic fields, cultural and national defence and other fields. it has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and enhanced the great unity of all nationalities in china.

the korean ambassador said: the friendship and unity of the people of china and korea based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism are the militant friendship between class brothers. it is both noble and great.

the militant friendship and unity of the people of our two countries forged in the arduous revolutionary struggle have been strengthened and developed in the present common struggle against imperialism and for the realization of socialism and communism, he said.

to promote our common cause of opposing imperialism and to achieve ultimate victory of socialism, the korean people will join the chinese people, their revolutionary comrades-in-arms, and fight to the end, he added.

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien said: the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it fully embodies the militant friendship and great unity forged by the people of our two countries in the protracted struggle against imperialism. it is fully in conformity with the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries.

he said: in the last 15 years, the friendship, unity and friendly relations of cooperation between our two parties, two governments and two peoples have been constantly strengthened and developed with the kind attention of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung.

president kim il sung visited china in april last year at the head of the korean party and government delegation and this enhanced substantially the great friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, he pointed out.

the chinese vice-premier praised the heroic korean people for the tremendous successes they had achieved under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung in both socialist revolution and socialist construction by upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist road and advancing at top speed. today, he said, the democratic

people's republic of korea has grown into a strong socialist fortress, towering on the eastern outpost in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

vice-premier chen hsi-lien said: the korean people are looking forward eagerly to the reunification of their fatherland and have made unremitting effort for this. the three principles and the five-point programme put forward by comrade kim il sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland pointed out the correct way for the reunification of korea and have won warm support from the korean people and extensive backing in the world.

he pointed out that the u.s. aggression and interference are the biggest obstacle to the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the united states must dissolve the "u.n. forces command in korea" in accordance with the resolution of the 30th u.n. general assembly and withdraw all its troops from south korea. the question of korea must be settled by the korean people themselves free from interference by any outside forces. any plot to create "two koreas" is doomed to failure. the vast and beautiful korea is sure to be reunified.

"china and korea are fraternal neighbours and the people of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms. the chinese people treasure the militant friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples in the protracted common struggle and based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and will make unremitting efforts to constantly consolidate and strengthen the militant unity and friendly relations of cooperation together with the fraternal korean people," vice-premier chen hsi-lien concluded.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the further strengthening and development of the militant friendship and great unity of the two people and to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Leaders Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Jul. 11, 1976)

khalid salih al ghuneim, speaker, and ahmad al-sadoun, vice-speaker, of the kuwaiti national assembly, called at the chinese embassy here today to extend their condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the foreign ministry, acting under-secretary of the foreign ministry and director of press and cultural department abdulla al ansari also made a condolence call at the chinese embassy.

other mourners calling at the chinese embassy included diplomatic envoys to kuwait.

CHINA AND LUXEMBURG

Political Bureau of Communist League of Luxemburg Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

charles doerner, secretary of the political bureau of the communist league of luxemburg, sent a message on behalf of the bureau to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china on july 7, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh.

the message says: "we are deeply grieved to learn of the death of comrade chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress."

it says that comrade chu teh was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary and an untiring fighter for the cause of national liberation and socialist revolution, and for the realization and final victory of communism.

comrade chu teh was closely linked with the masses of the people, loyally devoted to them and shared their weal and woe. he worked hard and led a simple life. he always fought selflessly and staunchly to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in the firm conviction that only chairman mao's revolutionary line could save china, it continues.

the message says that the death of comrade chu teh is a great loss to the communist party of china, the chinese people and the entire progressive mankind; the political bureau of the communist league of luxemburg is convinced that the communist party of china and the entire chinese people will turn grief into strength, carry on the class struggle and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, restrict bourgeois right and further reinforce the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the message says in conclusion: the communist league of luxemburg extends deep condolences to the communist party of china and the entire chinese people, and will take the noble proletarian virtue of comrade chu teh as its example in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian National Assembly President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English - Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

abdoul aziz sall, president of the national assembly of mauritania, sent a message on july 8 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message reads:

i have learned with great sorrow of the death of marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and one of chairman mao tsetung's marvellous companions since the early days. on behalf of the national assembly and in my own name, i wish to extend to you our deepest condolences.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Director General of "El Sol de Mexico"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with benjamin wong castaneda, director general of "el sol de mexico", and his party.

mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta was present.

also present were editor-in-chief of the "people's daily" lu ying and leading members of departments concerned peng ti, wang chen and hsiao hang.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Undersecretary of Mexican Presidency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with juan jose bremer y de martino, undersecretary of the mexican presidency.

vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung gave a banquet in honour of the mexican guest and member of his party this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta and diplomatic officials of the mexican embassy here.

the guests arrived in peking yesterday.

Chinese Handicraft Art Exhibition Opens In Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 12, 1976)

an exhibition on chinese handicraft art opened here today under the auspices of mexico's national museum of anthropology and history.

mexican president luis echeverria was present at the opening ceremony. also present were secretary of foreign affairs garcia robles, secretary of public education victor bravo ahuja, governor of chiapas state velascos velacoz, general director of the national institute of anthropology and history guillermo bonfil, and director and vice-director of the sponsor museum ignacio bernal and mario vasquez.

the ceremony was addressed by president luis echeverria, secretary victor bravo and chinese ambassador yao kuang.

president echeverria had this to say: "we are very glad to inaugurate this exhibition .... because people's china and mexico are fighting for a common goal in the general struggle of the third world countries." praising china's achievements, the president said: "those who have visited china in recent years, in the post-revolution period and in the years of the cultural revolution, have realized that the several-thousand-year-old characteristics of the chinese handicraft have not only been preserved but are imbued with a new spirit. there is a reform in the mental approach and the handiwork reflects a new orientation." he conveyed the respect of the mexican people for the great leader of the chinese people, chairman mao tsetung, as well as their warm regards to him.

the chinese ambassador pointed out in his speech that the exhibition will contribute to strengthening the friendship between the chinese and mexican people.

after the president cut the ribbon for the exhibition, the government leaders were shown round by the chinese ambassador and chang to, chief of the chinese exhibition group.

it is the first chinese exhibition of the kind held in mexico. the display hall, more than 1,000 square metres in size, was crowded with visitors and wrapped in an atmosphere of sino-mexican friendship. the 500 or more articles on display, which reflect the struggle, work and life of the people of new china, won the warm praises of the spectators.

a number of the diplomatic envoys accredited here were also present at the opening ceremony.

after its show in the capital, the chinese exhibition will move to guadalajara state for a public show there.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan King Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

moroccan king moulay hassan ii sent a message on july 9 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is with sorrow that we have just learned of the sudden death of one of your most intimate comrades-in-arms, his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. at this moment of sorrow, i, in my own name and on behalf of our government and people, extend to you, mr. chairman, our sincere condolences and deep sympathy.

Moroccan Officials Make Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Rabat, Jul. 12, 1976)

mohamed bisbis, chief of the afro-asian affairs department, and omar ben chakroum, chief of the protocol department, of the moroccan ministry of foreign affairs, and personages of various circles called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys to morocco also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Government Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of new zealand b.c. talboys and other high ranking officials of the new zealand foreign ministry called at the chinese embassy in new zealand on july 9 to express condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

national president of the new zealand-china society c.r. howell, some well-known personages and friends in new zealand as well as representatives of overseas chinese organizations in the country also called at the chinese embassy to pay their tributes.

diplomatic envoys in new zealand were also there to mourn the death of npc standing committee chairman chu teh.

New Zealand Governor-General Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

denis blundell, governor-general of new zealand, sent a message on july 9 to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sincere sympathy and condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

the government and people of new zealand join with me in offering to the government and people of the people's republic of china most sincere sympathy and condolences on the passing of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Official Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation of rwanda r.r. juvenal has called at the chinese embassy in kigali to express condolences on the passing away of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the rwandan capital.

paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited in rwanda.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

San Marino Official Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Rome, Jul. 11, 1976)

giuseppe del pennino, consul-general of the republic of san marino in rome, called at the chinese embassy on july 9 to convey san marino foreign secretary giancarlo ghironzi's deep condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Seychelles

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

following is the full text of the "joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of seychelles":

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of seychelles have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from 30 june 1976.

the chinese government supports the government and people of the seycnelles in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

the government of the republic of seychelles recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing all the chinese people.

the two governments have agreed to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

representative of the government of the people's republic of china

(signed) yang shou-cheng
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to ethiopia

the president of the republic of seychelles

(signed) james r. mancham

victoria, 30 june 1976

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Seychelles

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "greetings to the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and seychelles". the editorial reads:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of seychelles have decided, through friendly consultations, to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from june 30, 1976. the decision conforms to the common interests and aspirations of the chinese and seychelles peoples. to this, we extend our warm greetings.

the republic of seychelles, situated in west indian ocean, is an island-country with strategical importance. the industrious and brave people of seychelles have carried out a protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, and eventually won it on june 29 this year. immediately after indepen-

dence, seychelles proclaimed that it adheres to the policy of non-alignment, provides no military bases for any country, opposes the setting up of military bases in the indian ocean by any big power, and stands for making the indian ocean a peace zone. meanwhile, it resolves to strengthen unity and cooperation with other african countries and supports the liberation struggles of the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania. all these have demonstrated the new political outlook of an independent country.

today, the militant africa, full of vigour and vitality, is in an excellent situation: one country after another has shaken off the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist enslavement and domination and won independence and liberation. they are now continuing the advance on the road of independence. but the contention between the superpowers in africa is growing. notably the one which styles itself the "natural ally" of africa is intensifying its infiltration and expansion in this part of the world. in the face of the grave threat of the superpowers, the struggle of the countries and peoples in africa and the indian ocean will remain arduous. we firmly believe that the great awakening african people will win still greater victories in overcoming difficulties and dispelling dangers.

we have always held that countries, big or small, should all be equal. we strongly oppose big-power hegemonism and power politics characterized by the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak and the rich fleecing the poor. it is in adherence to this stand and on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence that china has established relations of friendly cooperation with many countries in the world.

china and the republic of seychelles are developing countries of the third world. the peoples of the two countries always support each other in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries now offers new prospects for developing the relations of friendly cooperation between them. the friendship between the two countries, we believe, will grow constantly.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jul. 11, 1976)

christian a. kamara-taylor, national secretary-general of the central committee of the all people's congress and prime minister of sierra leone, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, sent a message on july 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the most sincere condolences over the demise of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the message says:

it is with great sorrow that the togolese people and government and i myself have learned of the death of marshal chu teh, forerunner of the valiant and celebrated red army and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. we wish to convey our most sincere condolences to the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Officials Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Ankara, Jul. 12, 1976)

on behalf of turkish president fahri koruturk, secretary general of the presidential palace fuat bayramoglu called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were turkish foreign minister ihsan sabri caglayangil, other officials and a representative of the armed forces as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

Turkish President Sends Message to Chairman Mao Tsetung to Mourn Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

president fahri s. koruturk of the republic of turkey has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is with great grief that i have learned of the passing away of the distinguished statesman of your country his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on this sad occasion i would like to express to your excellency on behalf of the turkish people and on my own behalf, our sincere condolences and deep sympathy.

Turkish President Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

fahri s. koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the npc standing committee. the message reads:

having learned with great sorrow of the passing away of his excellency chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, i would like to express my most sincere condolences and deepest sympathy.

CHINA AND US

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets and Fetes USA Senate Republican Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly and frank conversation here this afternoon with sen. hugh scott, leader of the republican party of the senate of the united states of america, and mrs. scott as well as some members of his visiting party.

present at the meeting was thomas sovereign gates, jr., chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

present were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, tang wen-sheng and ma chia-chun, leading members of organizations concerned.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet this evening in honour of scott, his wife and his party.

among the guests were chief and mrs. gates.

present were vice-president chou pei-yuan and members of the standing committee of the national people's congress wang yeh-chiu and chang wen-yu.

chiao kuan-hua and scott proposed toasts at the banquet.

scott and his wife arrived in peking by air on july 10 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Chinese Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets USA Senate Republican Leader and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao met this afternoon with sen. hugh scott, leader of the republican party of the senate of the united states of america, and mrs. scott as well as his party. they had a frank talk in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion was thomas sovereign gates, jr., chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

present were vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou pei-yuan and leading members of departments concerned tang wen-sheng and ma chia-chun.

US Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

u.s. senate republican leader hugh scott and mrs. scott gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, chang wen-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned, including tang wen-sheng, ma chia-chun and liu hsiang-wen.

present were thomas s. gates, jr., chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and mrs. gates, and members of senator scott's visiting party.

senator scott and chou pei-yuan proposed toasts at the banquet.

while in peking, the american guests visited peking university, the east city district "may 7" cadre school, the peking art glassware factory, the west city district optical instrument factory, the palace museum and the archaeological finds exhibition, and toured the temple of heaven public park.

senator and mrs. scott and his party have concluded their visit to peking and will leave shortly for a visit to other parts of china on their way home.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Mourns Death of Ex-President of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

ma wen-po, chinese vice-foreign minister, and chu chuan-hsian, director of the protocol department, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the department of west european affairs, of the ministry of foreign affairs, called at the embassy of the federal republic of germany here this morning to express condolences on the death of gustav heinemann, former president of the federal republic of germany.

gerd berendonck, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of germany, was present on the occasion.

Guests from Federal Republic of Germany Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met and feted carl schweitzer, parliament member of the social democratic party of the federal republic of germany, and his party.

they had a friendly talk.

gerd berendonck, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of germany, was present.

also present was hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the guests arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the institute.

Chairman of Communist Party of Germany (M-L)
Mourns Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

ernst aust, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists), has sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chu teh. the message reads:

we extend deep condolences to the communist party of china, the state leaders and people of china on the death of comrade chu teh.

the passing away of comrade chu teh is a big loss to the chinese communist party, state and people, to the communists and proletariat the world over, and to the fighting peoples of various countries.

comrade chu teh selflessly dedicated his whole fighting life to the cause of the proletarian revolution and communism. in the half a century after he joined the communist party of china, he was unswervingly loyal to marxism-leninism and invariably adhered to chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line in the struggle against "left" and right opportunism of all sorts.

as commander-in-chief of the red army, in the years of the chinese people's revolutionary war for freedom, he made contributions to the safe-guarding of the honour of the chinese people's revolutionary armed forces with his brilliant, far-sighted leadership and revolutionary heroism founded on the basis of marxism-leninism. this honour has gone far beyond the territorial borders of china and is encouraging the proletarians throughout the world fighting for liberation.

in the decades of his participation in the leadership of the chinese communist party and state, comrade chu teh likewise rendered a series of great services in the struggle for building a socialist new china, in the great proletarian cultural revolution, in continuing the socialist revolution, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in the struggle against liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, persons in power taking the capitalist road.

though advanced in years, comrade chu teh lived a plain and hard life till the last moment. in serving the people, he never feared sacrifices, difficulties and sickness.

dozens of years ago, comrade chu teh came and studied in germany and here he joined the communist party of china.

the german people, like the fraternal chinese people, love and respect comrade chu teh, and likewise feel deep grieved at his death.

comrade chu teh will live forever in your memory. he will also live forever in the memory of the german working class and its communist fighters. his life and example will forever encourage us in the fight for socialist revolution, for the national liberation of our people, and for the realization of a united, independent, socialist germany.

eternal glory to comrade chu teh excl.

long live the communist party of china excl.

long live the people's republic of china excl.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Aden, Jul. 11, 1976)

ali salem al beedh, member of the political bureau of the unified national front political organization, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national front, secretary-general of the standing committee of the supreme people's council and minister for local administration affairs, and other high-ranking officials and friendly personages called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to yemen and palestinian friends in the country also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

Minutes of Talks on Building Hospital in Aden Signed between China, PDRY

(NCNA-English Aden, Jul. 12, 1976)

minutes of talks on building the aden friendship hospital were signed here today between china and the people's democratic republic of yemen.

yemeni permanent secretary of the ministry of health ibrahim abdulla saidi and head of the chinese hospital study group chi wen-pin signed the minutes on behalf of their governments. present at the signing ceremony were yemeni minister of health abdul aziz al dali and chinese ambassador to yemen tsui chien.

the aden friendship hospital is a general hospital with 200 beds and facilities for treating 500 outpatients daily. it is a gift to yemen by the chinese government under the notes exchanged between the two countries in 1974 when chairman salem robaya ali was visiting china.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chairman of Command Council of Yemen Arab Republic Mourns Death of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jul. 11, 1976)

chairman of the command council and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the yemen arab republic ibrahim al hamdi called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express, on behalf of the yemeni government and people, the deepest condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also making condolence call at the chinese embassy were high-ranking officials of the yemeni government and friendly personages.

other mourners calling at the chinese embassy included diplomatic envoys of various countries in yemen.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Veterans Federation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

the national defence ministry of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the federation of yugoslav veterans of the people's liberation war headed by army general kosta-nadj.

among the guests at the banquet were yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic, and counsellor slobodan petrovic and military attache col. slavko milojevic of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

present were wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; ho cheng, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; hsiao hsuan-chin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, yang sen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking garrison; and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the national defence ministry.

in his toast at the banquet, chinese deputy chief of general staff wu hsiu-chuan paid tribute to the yugoslav people for the victories they had won under the leadership of president josip broz tito in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and opposing foreign control, subversion, interference and threat. he said: there exists traditional friendship between the chinese and yugoslav people. the common struggles against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism have brought us together. it is our common aspiration to strengthen the friendly relations between china and yugoslavia. we are glad to see that positive developments of such friendly relations have been made in various fields including the exchanges between the two armies.

in reply, army general kosta-nadj praised the chinese people and army for the achievements they had won in both revolution and construction under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. he said: the similar struggles for liberation and revolutionary struggles in the past and the current resolute struggles against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, racial discrimination of all shades and control through various forms in international relations have brought together the fighters of yugoslavia and china. the cooperation in political and economic fields, culture and sports between yugoslavia and china has been developing smoothly in recent years. the current visit of the delegation, he said, is to

make contributions to the further development of the friendship between the people and armies of yugoslavia and china.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday at the invitation of the chinese national defence ministry.

Dzemal Bijedic Mourns Death of Chinese NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

dzemal bijedic, president of the yugoslav federal executive council, sent a message on july 9 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sincere condolences on the death of chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i was deeply grieved at the news of the sudden death of marshal chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, eminent revolutionary, statesman and army commander. may i convey to you and to the friendly people of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the peoples of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, the expressions of my most sincere condolences at the grave loss. i still cherish in my memory the pleasant reception and the talks i had with marshal chu teh during our official visit to the friendly people's republic of china last year, his understanding and contribution to the cause of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries. marshal chu teh's personality and his contribution to the friendship and cooperation between our peoples will remain in our lasting memory.

Yugoslav Ambassador Gives Reception for Volleyball Team's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1976)

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic gave a reception here this afternoon for the yugoslav men's volleyball team's visit to china.

the team is led by marjan lanarcic with boga sotirovski as its deputy leader.

among the guests at the reception were lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, chang chih-huai, yu hung-liang and mou tso-yun, leader members of departments concerned, as well as chinese volleyball players. the chinese women's basketball team which will visit yugoslavia was present at the reception. the players of the two countries had friendly conversations.

the yugoslav team toured peking, shanghai and shenyang and will leave for home shortly.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1976)

a chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien left peking for zambia by special plane this evening.

the delegation is to attend the hand-over ceremony of the tanzania-zambia railway and pay a friendly visit to zambia and tanzania at the invitation of the government of the republic of zambia and the government of the united republic of tanzania.

members of the delegation are fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; su chieh, vice-minister of railways; li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to zambia; liu chun, chinese ambassador to tanzania; li hsuan, department director of the ministry of railways; li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry; liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and lu hsueh-chien, deputy department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries. some members of the delegation, including fang yi and su chieh are already abroad.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-premiers chang chun-chiao and ku mu; vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ulanfu; foreign minister chiao kuan-hua; vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua; vice-minister of railways kuo lu and leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, chu chuan-hsien, cheng fei, li meng-fu, and li chin-pang.

present were s.a. maonde, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy here; p.b. mwidadi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy here; and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Surinam Prime Minister Expresses Determination to Defend Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jul. 11, 1976)

surinam prime minister henck arron has expressed determination of his country to defend sovereignty over its territorial waters, according to a report from paramaribo. speaking at a recent press conference, he said that the defence of the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters has become imperative for the security and sovereignty of the newly-independent country.

prime minister arron declared that several patrol boats will be available at the end of this year to reinforce surinam's coastal defence.

surinam has a coastal line of more than 300 kilometres along the atlantic. some maritime powers often dispatch their ocean-going fishing fleets to the waters off surinam to plunder sea resources there. in order to defend its state sovereignty, the surinam government proclaimed the extension of its territorial sea to 200 nautical miles last march. but, despite the regulation declared by surinam, a batch of soviet fishing vessels intruded into the offshore waters of surinam for wanton fishing last april, thus arousing public indignation. the surinam press has urged the government to send out more patrol boats to strengthen the defence of the country's territorial waters against foreign vessels' intrusion.

END

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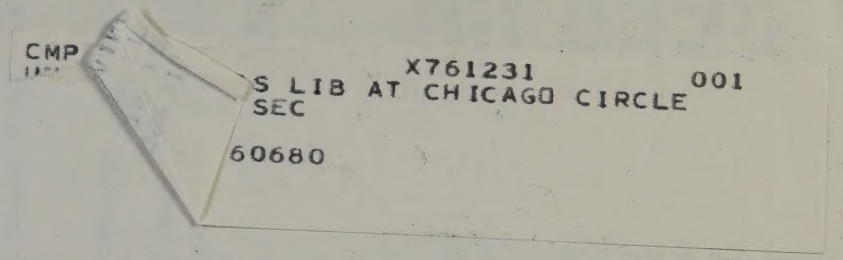
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